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ANNUAL REPORT

TO

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ON THE

Administration of the South Sea Islands
under Japanese Mandate

FOR

THE YEAR 1930

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

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MAP.

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FOR

THE YEAR 1930.

CHAPTER I.

General Remarks.

I. Position, Area and Weather.

(1) Position.—The territory under Japanese Mandate lies north of the equator stretching on the one hand from 130 Long. E. to 175 Long. E. and on the other from 0 Lat. N. to 22 Lat. N. and is situated to the south of Japan, with Hawaii far away to the east, and adjacent to the Philippines and the Dutch Celebes to the west, while to the south there lie the Island of New Guinea and the Bismarck Group and to the north the Bonin and the Iô Islands which form the southern extremity of the Japanese Empire.

(2) Area.—The South Sea Islands under Japanese Mandate consist of the three archipelagoes of Mariana, Caroline, and Marshall, which comprise more than 1,400 islands, islets, and reefs scattered over a vast expanse of water extending for about 1,200 miles from south to north, and about 2,500 miles from east to west. The area of land is very small, the total being 2,149 square kilometres or about 140 square *ri* (one *ri* equals about 2.4 miles or 3.9 kilometres). (These figures are quoted from existing records, a new survey of land being under way.)

The number and area of the islands are as follows:—

Group	No. of Islands	Area (square kilometres)
Mariana.....	14	639 (41.43 square <i>ri</i>)
Caroline.....	549	1,320 (85.59 „ „)
Marshall	60	190 (12.30 „ „)
Total	623	2,149 (139.32 „ „)

The number and area of the islands classified according to the jurisdiction of the different Branch Bureaux of the South Seas Bureau are as follows:—

Branch Bureau	No. of Islands	Area (square kilometres)
Saipan	14	639 (41.43 square <i>ri</i>)
Yap	85	226 (14.64 " ")
Palau.....	109	478 (31.00 " ")
Truk.....	245	132 (8.55 " ")
Ponape.....	138	504 (32.65 " ")
Jaluit.....	32	170 (11.05 " ")
Total.....	623	2,149 (139.32 " ")

N. B.—The 32 islands under the jurisdiction of the Jaluit Branch Bureau consist of 867 reefs.

The principal islands and their areas are as follows:—

Island	Area (square kilometres)
Saipan in the Mariana Group	185 (12.00 square <i>ri</i>)
Tinian " " " "	98 (6.35 " ")
Rota " " " "	125 (8.10 " ")
Yap in the West Caroline Group	216 (14.00 " ")
Palau Proper (Baobeltaob) in the west Caroline Group...	370 (24.00 " ")
Angaur " " " " "	8 (0.50 " ")
Spring Island in the East Caroline Group	22 (1.43 " ")
Summer Island " " "	9 (0.58 " ")
Wednesday Island " " "	23 (1.51 " ")
Ponape " " "	375 (24.34 " ")
Kusaie " " "	116 (7.50 " ")
Jaluit in the Marshall Group.....	8 (0.51 " ")

(3) Weather.

(a) General Remarks.—Atmospheric pressure. The Islands being situated in low latitudes, atmospheric pressure is generally low and undergoes no great change throughout the year. Roughly speaking, it is comparatively lowest in Truk and Ponape Islands. In the western part of the Caroline Group and Mariana Group it is high about February and March, while low about October and November.

Direction of Wind. As the Islands, lie scattered over a vast expanse of water, the direction of the wind varies according to the different islands, so that no general description can be given. Usually, however, a north-easterly wind or easterly wind blows between November and the following April, while between May and October the direction of the wind varies according to different localities. Thus in the western part of the Caroline Group a westerly or southerly wind prevails, and in other localities it blows diversely from the east and from the south. There is no wind for sometime when changes in the direction of wind take place.

Wind Velocity. In the Mariana Group the wind is somewhat strong, developing a mean velocity of 4.6 m/s. for the year. It is weak in April and between August and September, but is strong between October and February of the following year. In the other Islands the wind is generally weak, the mean velocity registered being 2.1 m/s. In the western part of the Caroline

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Group, it is weak between April and June and also in September, but is strong between October and March of the following year. In the eastern part of the same group, it is weak between August and September, but is strong between January and March. There is seldom a really high wind in any of the islands.

Temperature. Throughout the Islands, except Saipan, the temperature is fairly uniform, the mean temperature registering from 26 to 28 degrees with the mean maximum of 29 or 30 degrees and the mean minimum of 24 or 25 degrees. The thermometer seldom rises above 32 degrees or falls below 20 degrees. Throughout the year the variations in temperature are very narrow. It has been observed that the difference between the highest and the lowest on a normal day is about 3 degrees.

Humidity. All the Islands are humid, the mean relative humidity registered for the year being 82%, though in the western part of the Caroline Group it is a little less. In the Mariana Group humidity is greater between September and October and less in March. In the western part of the Caroline Group it is greater between June and July and less between March and April, while in its eastern part it is greater between September and October and less between January and March. There is no great change throughout the year and the minimum of less than 60% is but rarely registered.

Rainfall. In all the Islands, the rainfall is extremely abundant, the total quantity of rainfall in a year varying between 2,000 and 4,000 millimetres and the average reaching as much as above 3,000 millimetres. Saipan is the least visited by rain, while Ponapé and Palau are most plentifully favoured by it. It is no rare occurrence in the latter two Islands that the total quantity of rainfall exceeds 4,000 millimetres a year. As for the rainfall according to different seasons, there are places where no clear distinction can be made between the dry and wet seasons, but July-September is generally considered as wet and January-March as dry. Nevertheless it is by no means the same in every year.

(b) Meteorological Observatory.—In 1922 the Government established the South Seas Bureau Meteorological Observatory in Korror Island in the Palau Group which has since been engaged, under the direction of the Director of the South Seas Bureau, in the observation and investigation of meteorological phenomena, tides, earthquakes, terrestrial magnetism, and atmospheric currents in the upper regions.

Since its establishment, the equipment of the Observatory has every year been improved and developed. In 1926 the staff was increased and detached stations were established in Saipan Island and Ponape Island for the purpose of the observation of meteorological phenomena in general in these localities. Furthermore, it has been arranged that simple meteorological observations be made by the Truk and Jaluit Branch Bureaux and raingages be established at various places, for the purpose of climatic investigations. The observatory daily broadcasts through the Palau Post Office the meteorological conditions prevailing at Saipan, Palau and Ponape to vessels navigating the adjacent seas and warns them of coming storms.

(c) Expenditure and Staff of the Meteorological Observatory.—The staff of the Meteorological Observatory, as it stood at the end of June, 1930, was as follows:

Experts of Hannin rank	Employees		Total
	Experts	Clerks	
2	7	1	10

The estimated expenditure for meteorological observations is as follows :—

	Estimate		Increase or *Decrease	Settled accounts for 1929
	1930	1929		
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Salaries.....	9,680	4,840	4,840	5,572
Office expenses	17,616	17,351	265	17,148
For purchases of articles	1,152	1,188	* 36	1,513
For communications and transport	540	976	* 436	333
For repairs	1,076	411	665	409
Travelling expenses.....	2,240	2,992	* 752	2,479
Wages to employees	12,400	11,588	812	12,337
Clothing	88	66	22	74
Miscellaneous.....	120	130	* 10	—
Undertaking expenses	2,560	2,560	—	3,011
For the work of observation	2,560	2,560	—	3,011
Total.....	29,856	24,751	5,105	25,731

N.B.—Expenditure needed for the construction of offices and official residences is not included in the above table.

II. Race, Language, Manners and Customs.

(1) General Remarks.

With regard to the racial origin of the natives of the South Sea Islands, opinions differ. It is not difficult, however, to conjecture that they are crosses of several races, the offspring of Malaysians coming from the west and Polynesians migrating from the east. They differ in race according to the different groups of the islands they inhabit, and the difference exists even among the inhabitants of the same group of Islands. They differ in dialect and manners and customs and neither language nor manners and customs are common throughout the Islands.

(2) Race.

The natives of the Islands as a whole may be divided into two great tribes of Kanakas and Chamorros.

(a) Chamorros.—The chief places inhabited by Chamorro tribesmen are first, the Mariana Group and secondly, Yap and Palau Islands in the West Caroline Group, only a few migrated Chamorros living in other islands. The ancestors of the Chamorros are said to have lived in Guam. The fact that they live mostly in the islands around and nearest to that island is probably due to the migration of their forefathers therefrom. Guam was in early days the centre of the Mariana Group, so that geographically it is quite natural that Chamorro tribesmen should have crossed to Rota from that island and then to Tinian and Saipan. It seems that a great many Chamorro immigrants came to Saipan and Tinian during the Spanish régime, and those two islands were fairly densely populated by them. Owing, however, to internal strife and massacres following on rebellions, the Chamorro population has greatly dwindled and at present taking both Saipan and Rota together they total only a little more than 2,800, and even adding thereto those living in Yap and Palau they do not much exceed 3,300. The Chamorros living in Saipan, which contains a majority of the Chamorros in the South Sea Islands, are said to have greatly altered through intermarriages with the so-called Tagala tribesmen of the Philippines and Spaniards since the Spanish régime, but they still retain their

characteristic physiognomical features, which are a yellowish brown skin and black hair.

(b) Kanakas.—The Kanaka is the general appellation for the people living in Hawaii and other Pacific islands. A great majority of the natives of the South Sea Islands belong to this race but when close observations are made, it is found that those inhabiting the western islands seem to have much affinity with the Malay race and those inhabiting the eastern islands resemble the Polynesian race, while as one goes further south the more one comes across those similar in racial type to the Melanesian race. Though there is more or less difference between these three groups of Kanakas, they are generally dark-brown skinned and commonly have black hair, in some cases curled. Their eye brows are thick and the space between the eyebrows and eyes is rather narrow, while their eyes are deeply sunken. Further, the alar cavities of the nose are wide, the mouth large and lips thick. They have not much beard and are generally artless and mild in their expression. In stature they are of medium height, but sometimes very big and tall men are found among them, such men being especially numerous in the southern islands.

(c) Tribal Relations of Natives.—It is a fact that Chamorros are generally more advanced in civilization than Kanakas, but this is only relatively true, even Chamorros being very backward as compared with civilized peoples. Chamorros and Kanakas differ in language, manners and customs, and not only do not intermarry but even in daily life rarely associate with each other. Considering themselves as superiors, Chamorros dislike to have any connection with Kanakas in any matter. In fact the two live quite apart and no instance of rivalry, strife or enmity between them has occurred. Nearly all the Islands except Saipan are mainly inhabited by Kanakas, Chamorros being few in number. The two groups of people have always formed separate communities and have never been in the relation of conqueror and conquered, nor will be in the future. As a matter of course, both from the administrative and legal points of view, the Japanese Government treats them equally and without any discrimination.

(d) Anthropological Investigation.—Dr. K. Hasebe, Professor at the Tohoku University of Japan, is engaged in anthropological investigations among the natives. He was dispatched for investigation to the East Caroline Group and Marshall Group in 1915 by order of the Government, and then visited Palau and Yap Islands in 1927, Ponape and Truk in 1928 and Saipan, Ponape, Kusaie and Jaluit in 1929 under the commission from the South Seas Bureau to continue his research work. It is hoped that some day in the future an opportunity will present itself for the publication of the result of his work.

(3) Language.

Different dialects are spoken in different islands, there being no language common to all. Even in one and the same group of islands, the dialects of the principal islands are different and there are not a few cases where in adjacent islands dialects different from those of the principal islands are spoken. For instance, the natives of Yap and those of the adjacent islands speak different dialects. It is the same with the natives of Ponape and Kusaie. All this is due to the rare and difficult communications between the islands which are separated by great distances, which is also a cause of great inconvenience in administration. Since Japan occupied the Islands, the authorities have established

schools at important centres, and even in distant islands simply equipped schools have been established at places inhabited by Japanese. As a result of the efforts made at those schools to spread a knowledge of Japanese the number of natives able to speak the language is steadily on the increase, so that in most of the Islands Japanese has become the medium of communication concerning at least simple matters of daily life.

In regard to natives who can speak English, German or Spanish, no investigation has as yet been made, but there are a number of such natives. This is due to the fact that before Japan undertook the mandatory rule of the district, there were not a few natives, who had been educated at mission schools or were employed by Germans, Americans or Spaniards. Natives who are above 25 years of age and were educated at mission schools or were employed by foreigners, speak more or less one or other of the three languages above mentioned. Among such natives, there are more Kanakas than Chamorros, as the former are more numerous, but on the point of ratio to their own numbers Chamorros probably rank above Kanakas.

(4) Manners and Customs.

(a) Dress.—As all the islands lie within the torrid zone, the natives have little need of clothes. Originally they used to go naked and bare-footed, both men and women wearing only a loin cloth. After frequently coming in contact with foreigners, however, many of them began to wear some kind of clothes. At present men mostly have their hair cut short and their faces shaved and wear shirts and trousers, some even full suits, while women are generally dressed in a garment resembling the night-gown worn by European ladies.

As the Islands lie scattered over great distances, the manners of one island are naturally different from those of another, so that no generalization can be made in this respect. But in Saipan and the Marshall Group, which were the earliest to come in contact with civilization, the native imitate Europeans and wear hats and shoes, and look smart like civilized people at least in appearance. In regard to dress, things get gradually worse as one goes from the middle part of Ponape to Truk, Yap and Palau. Especially is the condition unsatisfactory in Yap, the natives of which still wear no clothes. A curious sight to be seen there is the waist-cloth worn by women. It is made of the fibres of trees or of grass and the wearer makes a rustling sound as she walks.

(b) Ornaments.—Having little need of clothes, the natives have not been accustomed to wear ornaments. Nevertheless, as they have a certain sense of beauty, both men and women adorn themselves with something or other, each island having its own custom in this respect. The most common of decorative devices resorted to is tattooing. Simple patterns or letters of the Roman alphabet are tattooed on the limbs or on the breast, and some natives are tattooed all over their hands and feet, it being their pride to have their skin marked as extensively as possible with complicated patterns. Another way of ornamenting the body is to make scars on the arms, thighs or breast. This device is adopted for the double purpose of decoration and the expression of courage, and is most widely practised in Ponape.

In the island of Truk, holes are bored through the ear-lobes and gradually enlarged, and rings made of shells or wood are suspended from

them. Ear-rings and armlets are also used by natives for decorative purposes.

The above-mentioned customs are practised both by men and women, but are generally confined to people above middle age, as, thanks chiefly to the spread of education, they are disappearing among the rising generation.

(c) Diet.—The natives live chiefly on wild fruits and vegetables, occasionally taking fish and meat. Relying on nature's bounty, practically none engages in labour for the purpose of obtaining food. A few people sow seeds, but leave them entirely unattended. When the harvest comes, however, they gather more than they can consume, a state of affairs entirely due to the favour of nature. The staple food of the natives is breadfruit, taro potatoes, yam potatoes, and palm fruit, and besides, "hoe" and tapioca are consumed as subsidiary food. Breadfruit and potatoes are most plentifully obtained. Breadfruit, which ripens between May and November, is as large as the head of a child, and when roasted or boiled tastes like bread. One is enough for two meals. Yam potatoes grow in mountainous districts and taro potatoes in low-lying land. Both are very large in size. Yams are particularly so, specimens measuring 3 feet by one foot being found. While unripe palm fruit yields juice, which makes a good drink. Ripe palm fruit contains a fatty flesh, which is white in colour and has a very agreeable flavour. "Hoe" is consumed in Yap, and tapioca in Palau. The former is a large-sized chestnut and the latter is a sort of starch. Both are favourite food-stuffs of the natives. Bananas, pine-apples, mangoes, papaya, lemons and oranges are obtainable everywhere and in large quantities, but are only taken as a relish. Fish are rich in kind and quantity but the method of fishing being very primitive, the catches taken by natives do not amount to much.

The supply of meat is fairly abundant as oxen, pigs and chickens are kept everywhere. Intoxicating liquors and tobacco are coveted by the natives, but under the restrictions placed on the consumption of the former by the terms of the Mandate, the natives are not permitted to drink them except on ceremonial occasions and for medical purposes. In certain localities, some natives abstain from drinking and smoking for religious reasons.

The habit of chewing the betel-nut is wide-spread both in Yap and Palau, nearly all the people being addicted to it, without discrimination between men and women. Many boys and girls contract the habit at an early age.

In Ponape Island, a custom has been prevalent from early times to drink the juice extracted from a perennial herb called Shakao or Sakao by popounding its roots. This drink is taken only on such occasions as marriages, funerals, the construction of new houses, the first use of fishing nets, the repairing of roads and the clearing of undergrowth in palm forests, when people assemble and take meals together, but it is seldom indulged in at private homes. It causes a slight excitement to the drinker and gradually makes him sleepy. The natives call it Kawakawa or Kava wine, but not only is it no kind of alcoholic beverage, but contains no alkaloid similar to that found in morphine or cocaine. But inasmuch as it causes such effect, and if it is abused too often it may make the drinker indolent, its consumption is permitted, following the precedent established under the German regime, only when there is good justification and when it is not indulged in more than once per week.

(d) Dwelling Houses.—The native houses are very simple in construction and poor in appearance. As the various Islands differ in the stage of civilization attained, naturally there is a difference in the building material and in the

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style of construction. The Chamorros in Saipan, who were the earliest to come in contact with civilization, are comparatively advanced in architecture. The houses in Garapan street inhabited by them are mostly, built of wood, and stand adjoining each other with stone buildings between them, so that the street has quite a European appearance. The houses in Yap are low and gloomy, giving an impression of primitiveness. Some have foundations made of stone and built of large timber, but in construction they are not much advanced beyond temporary sheds, with a sharp-pitched roof and a few windows and doors, while inside they are damp, gloomy and dark even during the day time. In Palau, nearly all the houses have floors and are tolerably well provided with windows and doors. In Ponape the situation is roughly the same as in Palau, but in Truk and Jaluit the houses are very bad having no floors, and are no better than temporary sheds. Occasionally, however, houses of a European style are found, belonging to wealthy men or to those who have come under European influence.

Throughout the Islands there are buildings which go by the name of "all men houses." These are used on the occasion of meetings of villagers or for lodging visitors from other villages. Each village has one or two such houses, and a community of several villages another. All have been built by co-operation and are used for the common benefit. It is said that they are relics of by-gone fighting ages. Those in Yap are famous for their extraordinary size. In the same island, houses exclusively for women are to be found existent, each village having one or two of them. They are occupied by women during their monthly sickness and no man is allowed access to them. This custom is peculiar to Yap.

(e) Scientific Investigation Concerning Manners and Customs.—In 1925 the Government commissioned Mr. S. Matsuoka to study the manners and customs of the Islanders. His work was published in 1927 under the title "On the Micronesian Race."

CHAPTER II.

Administration.

I. Central Administration.

(a) History.

In December, 1914, the South Seas Defence Corps was set up to garrison and administer the South Sea Islands. The Regulations for the Defence Corps were revised in July, 1918, and a Civil Administrative Department was established which was put under the direction of the Commander of the Defence Corps to take charge of the administration, while the Corps was charged with local defence.

On the adoption by the Council of the League of Nations on December 17, 1920, of the terms of the Mandate for the German Possessions in the Pacific Ocean lying north of the Equator, the Government of Japan steadily pushed on preparations for carrying out the duties entrusted to it and after 1921 gradually withdrew the garrisons stationed in the South Sea Islands. On April 1, 1922, the Government abolished the "Regulations for the South Seas Defence Corps" and completed the withdrawal of the garrisons, and at the same time created the South Seas Bureau to carry on the administration of the territory in place of the Defence Corps.

(b) Competence.

The South Seas Bureau has its office in Korrör, one of the Palau Islands in the West Caroline group. The Director of the Bureau, under the direction and superintendence of the Minister for Overseas Affairs, manages the various administrative affairs of the mandated territory. With regard, however, to matters relating to posts and telegraphs he is under the superintendence of the Minister for Communications; in matters of currency, banking and customs duties, of the Minister for Finance; and in regard to weights and measures, of the Minister for Commerce and Industry.

The Director of the South Seas Bureau is entrusted with the management of the general administrative affairs of the Islands and the issue of necessary Regulations with penal clauses imposing penal servitude, imprisonment or detention for a period not exceeding one year, or fines or minor fines not exceeding 200 yen in amount. In cases of emergency and for the purpose of maintaining peace and order he may issue Regulations (Bureau regulations) with penal clauses heavier than those above mentioned. In such cases, however, he has to ask for Imperial sanction through the Minister for Overseas Affairs immediately after the issue of the Regulations, and, if Imperial sanction is withheld, has to proclaim the invalidity for the future of the Regulations in question.

Legally the Director of the South Seas Bureau is thus authorized to issue Regulations concerning general matters for the management of the administrative affairs of the territory under Japanese Mandate. Practically, however, all important matters are decided by means of Imperial Ordinances.

If and when it is necessary, in the judgment of the Director, for the preservation of peace and order in the territory under his jurisdiction, he may apply to the Commander of a naval port or the senior officer in command of the naval forces in the neighbourhood to employ naval force.

The Director may also cancel or suspend Rules and Instructions issued or measures taken by officials under his jurisdiction, if he considers such to be at variance with laws and regulations, to be injurious to the public welfare or to exceed the competence of the said officials.

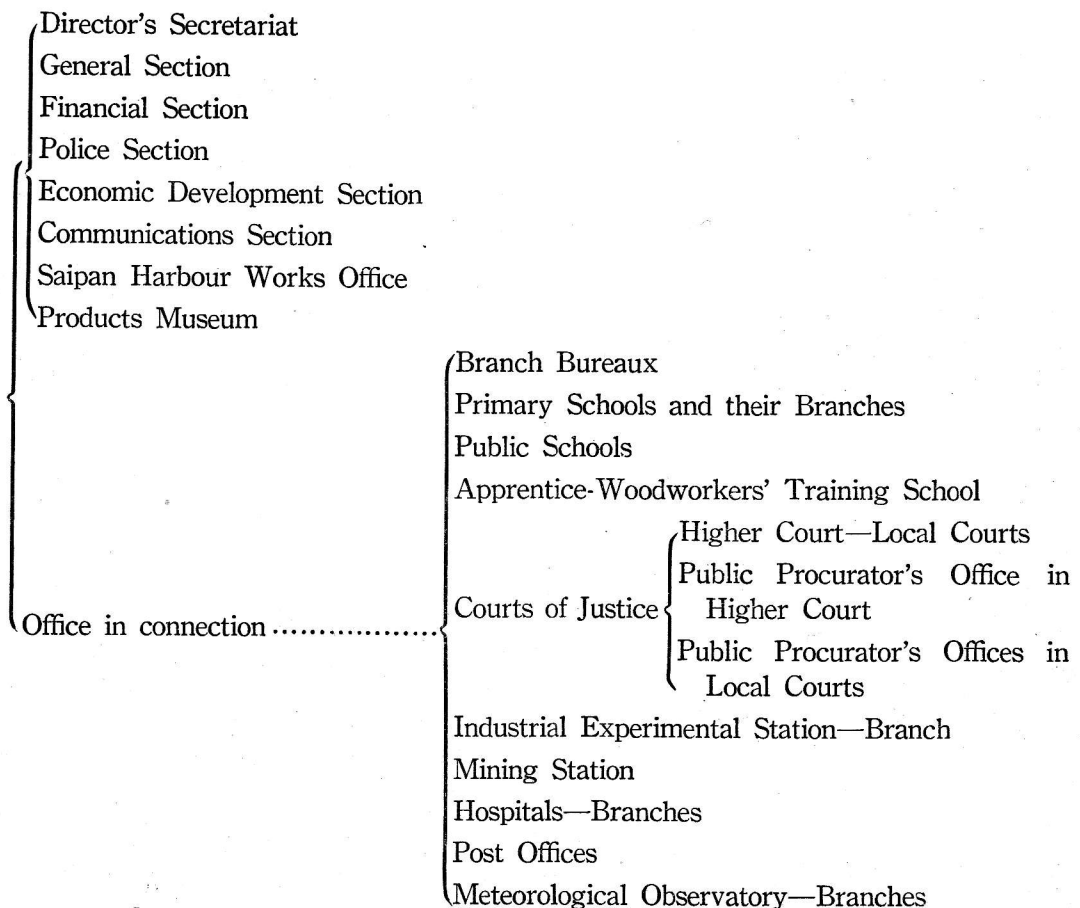
(c) Organization of the South Seas Bureau.

The South Seas Bureau contains the Director's Secretariat and five sections, namely, the General Section, the Financial Section, the Police Section, the Economic Development Section and the Communications Section. The Director's Secretariat is in charge principally of confidential matters, the General Section, of affairs relating to local administration and public works, the Police Section, of those relating to police, hygiene and prisons, the Financial Section, of those relating to budgets and accounts, the Economic Development Section, of those relating to industry and the Communications Section, of those relating to posts, telegraphs, shipping and nautical marks.

Besides these six Sections, the Saipan Harbour Works Office and the Products Museum have been established at the Bureau, which are respectively entrusted with the construction works at the harbour of Saipan and the exhibition of products of the territory.

The administrative system of the South Seas Bureau is as follows:—

South Seas Bureau



The full personnel of the South Seas Bureau and the offices in connection in June, 1930, was as follows:—

	Chokunin rank	Sonin rank	Hannin rank	Police- men	Non-regular members	Total
South Seas Bureau	1	8	50	3	67	129
Branch Bureaux.....	—	3	40	62	91	196
Primary Schools.....	—	—	32	—	—	32
Public Schools	—	—	56	—	22	78
Courts of Justice	—	4	4	—	3	11
Industrial Experimental Sta- tion	—	4	8	—	12	24
Mining Station	—	1	7	—	7	15
Hospitals	—	9	25	—	36	70
Post Offices.....	—	1	51	—	59	111
Meteorological Observatory...	—	—	2	—	8	10
Total.....	1	30	275	65	305	676

N. B.—(1) “Chokunin” corresponds to the rank of a General, “Sonin” to that of a Commissioned Officer and “Hannin” to that of a non-Commissioned Officer.

(2) 41 (Policemen) of the non-regular members of the Branch Bureaux and 22 (Assistant teachers) of the non-regular members of the Public Schools and a non-regular member (interpreter) of the Court of Justice are natives.

(3) Of the regular members, 372 Chokunin, Sonin, Hannin officials and policemen are Government officials and 305 non-Government officials.

II. Local Administration.

(a) History.

Until “Regulations for the Defence Corps of the South Seas Islands” were revised in July, 1918, the Islands were divided into six districts, and the commander of the garrison in each district, assisted by a civil secretary, dealt with civil administrative affairs in that district. But after the Regulations were revised, a Civil Administration Office was established in each of the above-mentioned six districts, and civil officials were appointed to take charge of local administrative and judicial affairs. The Chief of such an Office was empowered either ex-officio or by special authorization to issue Regulations with penal clause imposing detention or fines.

(b) Branch Bureaux.

On the establishment of the South Seas Bureau in April, 1922, the Civil Administration Offices were abolished, and six Branch Bureaux were established in their place, the sphere of their jurisdiction being the same as that of their predecessors. A Branch Bureau is the normal office for local administration, being in charge of all affairs relating to census, registration, charity and relief, police, prison, hygiene, collection of taxes, education, religion, industry, civil engineering works, harbours, and other matters which do not come under the competence of any specially established office.

A Branch Bureau has a Chief, who, under the direction and superintendence of the Director of the South Seas Bureau, puts into effect laws and regulations and manages administrative affairs in the district under his jurisdiction.

With regard to administrative affairs in the district under his jurisdiction, the Chief of a Branch Bureau is empowered ex-officio or by special authorization to issue Rules. He is not authorized, however, to attach thereto any penal clauses. In case the Director of the South Seas Bureau finds such Rules to be at variance with existing laws and regulations, to be injurious to the public welfare, or to exceed the competence of the authority, he may cancel or suspend them.

The Chief of a Branch Bureau is authorized to arbitrate in civil disputes and to pass summary judgment with regard to certain offences. In respect of the detection of offenders, as a judicial police officer, he has the same power as the Public Procurator at a Local Court.

As regards the names, sites and spheres of jurisdiction of the respective Branch Bureaux, they are to be determined by the Director of the South Seas Bureau after obtaining the approval of the Minister for Overseas Affairs.

The names, sites and spheres of jurisdiction of the Branch Bureaux are at present as follows:—

Name	Site	Sphere of Jurisdiction
Saipan Branch Bureau...	Saipan Island in the Mariana Group.	The whole of the Mariana Group.
Yap Branch Bureau.....	Yap Island in the West Caroline Group.	The whole of the West Caroline Group east of 137° E. Long.
Palau Branch Bureau ...	Korror Island in the Palau Islands in the West Caroline Group.	The whole of the West Caroline Group west of 137° E. Long.
Truk Branch Bureau ...	Summer Island in the Truk Islands in the East Caroline Group.	The whole of the East Caroline Group west of 154° E. Long.
Ponape Branch Bureau...	Ponape Island in the East Caroline Group.	The whole of the East Caroline Group east of 154° E. Long. and the whole of the Marshall Group west of 164° E. Long.
Jaluit Branch Bureau ...	Jaluit Island in the Marshall Group.	The whole of the Marshall Group east of 164° E. Long.

(c) Village Officials.

In order to admit of the appointment of natives as village officials and enable them to participate in the local administration, the offices of Village Chiefs and Assistant Village Chiefs have been instituted in the district under the jurisdiction of each Branch Bureau. Those village officials are appointed and dismissed by the Chief of the Branch Bureau with the sanction of the Director of the South Seas Bureau. In conformity with old usage, Assistant Village Chiefs assist Village Chiefs in the discharge of their duties or may carry out some portion of them.

The sphere of jurisdiction of a native official is determined in accordance with usage, but it may be changed by the Chief of a Branch Bureau after inviting and considering the opinions of interested officials and obtaining the approval of the Director of the South Seas Bureau.

A Village Chief or an Assistant Village Chief shall, under the direction

of the Chief of the Branch Bureau, execute his functions defined by laws, regulations and local conventions, and at the same time shall execute the following activities which concern native inhabitants (vide "Rules for the Service of Native Village Officials") :—

- (1) Bringing laws and regulations to the notice of villagers.
- (2) Forwarding to the authorities of applications, reports, etc. sent in by villagers.
- (3) Transmission to villagers and the due execution of instructions issued by the Chief of the Branch Bureau.

In addition to the above-mentioned matters, a Village Chief or an Assistant Village Chief is required to make a report at least twice a year to the Chief of the Branch Bureau or to the proper police officer concerning the conditions, changes in population, etc. of the village under his jurisdiction. In case epidemics break out, natural calamities happen, injurious insects appear, or any other important occurrences take place, he must immediately report it to the authorities.

A Village Chief may submit to the Chief of the competent Branch Bureau his opinion concerning the administration of the village under his jurisdiction.

A Village Chief is accorded a monthly allowance not exceeding 35 yen in amount and an Assistant Village Chief an allowance not exceeding 20 yen in amount. (Vide "Rules concerning Allowances to Native Village Officials").

The following list shows the number of Village Chiefs and Assistant Village Chiefs in service in June, 1930 :—

	Village Chiefs	Assistant Village Chiefs
Saipan Branch Bureau.....	2	6 ⁽¹⁾
Yap Branch Bureau.....	11	—
Palau Branch Bureau	2	12 ⁽²⁾
Truk Branch Bureau	6	23
Ponape Branch Bureau	13	14 ⁽³⁾
Jaluit Branch Bureau	1	16 ⁽⁴⁾
Total	35	71

N.B.—(1) One of the 6 is a Kanaka.

(2) Two of the 12 holds at the same time the office of Village Chief.

(3) One of the 14 holds at the same time the office of Village Chief.

(4) One of the 16 holds at the same time the office of Village Chief.

(5) The post of Assistant Village Chief under the jurisdiction of the Saipan Branch Bureau is vacant and another is vacant under the jurisdiction of the Palau Branch Bureau.

III. Police.

(a) Organization of the Police.

After the complete withdrawal of the naval forces from the Islands in April, 1922, the maintenance of peace and order in the territory was placed exclusively in the hands of the police. This necessitated an augmentation of the police force. Accordingly, for the management of affairs concerning police, sanitation and the execution of sentences, a police superintendent, police inspectors, police sergeants and policemen have been appointed to the South

Seas Bureau and police inspectors, police sergeants, policemen and native policemen to the Branch Bureaux.

Native policemen are recruited from among the natives after a scholastic examination, physical examination and investigation of character. In the case of persons who have completed the course of a Public School or any higher school as well as of persons who have previously served as native policemen or assistant teachers, the scholastic examination may be omitted. (Vide "Regulations for the Appointment of Native Policemen").

At the beginning native policemen were as a rule only employed to assist in the transaction of affairs relating to police, hygiene and punishment in cases where natives alone were concerned. As they have since gradually advanced in efficiency and their training has also been made fairly thorough, it has been found that there is no longer any need to restrict their sphere of service to assisting in the transaction of affairs concerning natives only, but that they may be entrusted with general affairs of a simple nature. In September, 1929, the restriction was abolished so that they may be employed in assisting in the transaction of affairs relating to police, hygiene and punishment in general.

The full personnel of the Police at the end of June, 1930 were as follows:—

	Police super- intendent	Police inspectors	Police sergeants	Police- men	Native Policemen	Total
South Seas Bureau	1	1	1	3	—	6
Saipan Branch Bureau	—	2	1	24	11	38
Yap Branch Bureau	—	1	—	5	5	11
Palau Branch Bureau.....	—	1	1	12	8	22
Truk Branch Bureau	—	1	—	6	5	12
Ponape Branch Bureau	—	1	1	9	8	19
Jaluit Branch Bureau	—	1	—	6	4	11
Total	1	8	4	65	41	119

N.B.—In the distribution of the police force, the number of inhabitants is taken into consideration, but the main factors determining it are the geographical conditions and the standard of civilization attained by inhabitants.

At important places under the jurisdiction of each Branch Bureau, police stations are established to which either a police sergeant, a policeman or a native policeman is detailed. Further, in consideration of a great increase in the number of Japanese residents in Tinian Island under the jurisdiction of the Saipan Branch Bureau due to the recent development of the productive industry of the island, a detached police station was established there in February, 1930, a police sergeant and a number of policemen being detailed thereto.

The number of the police boxes or stands at the end of June, 1930, was as follows:—

	Manned by Police Sergeants	Manned by Assistant Police Sergeants	Manned by Policemen or Native Policemen
Saipan Branch Bureau	1	—	5
Yap Branch Bureau	—	—	1
Palau Branch Bureau.....	—	1	3
Truk Branch Bureau	—	—	2
Ponape Branch Bureau	—	1	3
Jaluit Branch Bureau	—	—	3
Total	1	2	17

The Estimates and Settled Accounts for the police are as follows:—

	Estimate		Increase or *Decrease	Settled accounts for 1929
	for 1930	for 1929		
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Salaries	31,176	30,571	605	31,133
Office expenses	155,568	150,887	4,681	128,756
Purchase of articles	7,488	6,000	1,488	4,222
Communications and transport	3,510	3,615	* 105	1,174
Repairs	9,858	2,546	7,312	1,120
Travelling expenses	13,750	22,090	* 8,340	13,524
Salaries and allowances to policemen.	90,619	80,166	10,453	89,852
Salaries to native policemen	20,160	18,720	1,440	10,365
Wages to employees	2,310	3,780	* 1,470	733
Clothing	7,093	13,282	* 6,189	7,331
Miscellaneous	780	688	92	432
Other outlays	1,050	1,050	—	1,014
Repairs of police stations, official resi- dences, etc.	66,727	13,900	52,827	10,053
Total	254,521	196,408	58,113	170,958

(c) General Conditions of Police Control.

The territory under Japanese Mandate is sparsely populated, and not only are its social conditions simple, but the inhabitants are generally mild in disposition and simple-hearted. The people being quiet and law-abiding and not licentious, there is no necessity of instituting for the territory detailed and strict regulations such as exist in civilized countries, with regard to the police supervision of various matters. Accordingly, regulations concerning supervision are provided for only in respect of important matters, leaving the rest to be suitably dealt with as occasion demands it. A general explanation follows regarding the matters over which the police exercises control.

(1) Offences.—As the mandated territory is small islands, it is easy to prevent offences as well as to secure offenders. In the islands, moreover, living is easy and the inhabitants are gentle in character. For these reasons the occurrence of offences is, comparatively speaking, infrequent. Especially infrequent is the occurrence of the so-called crimes of violence such as murder, armed burglary and assaults upon women.

The most numerous offences committed throughout the territory are infringements of the Rules for the Control of Liquors, those constituting about 60 per cent of the total number of offences dealt with year after year. Theft comes next in number, constituting about 20 per cent.

Next to the above-mentioned two, come offences of injury, violence, fraud, gambling, adultery, infringement of the Rules for the Fishing Industry and infringement of the Rules for the Control of Guns and Explosives. The number of each of these offences committed, however, is very small indeed, rarely amounting to 5 per cent. Not only so, but the circumstances and motives leading to the perpetration of those crimes are extremely simple. Nevertheless a tendency is observable that the number both of Japanese residents and natives committing crimes gradually increases year after year, especially conspicuous being an increase in the number of persons infringing the Rules for the Control of Liquors. No doubt the growth of greed attendant

upon the economic development of the territory and the intellectual advancement of the inhabitants partly account for the tendency referred to, but it should be noted that there is another and more important factor responsible for it. This is the fact that along with the completion of administrative organs, the control of various matters and the detection of offences have come to be more efficiently carried out, resulting in the discovery of offences and the securing of offenders in greater number than hitherto.

Generally speaking, police offences are not frequently committed, the total number of cases dealt with during 1929 being only 139. On these, those which are, comparatively speaking, most frequently committed, are offences against good morals, offences endangering traffic, and injuring or collecting of trees, vegetables or fruits belonging to other people. Offences against good morals and injuring trees belonging to other people are committed mostly in the eastern part of the territory, viz., Truk, Ponape and Jaluit, while most of the offences endangering traffic occur in the western part, viz., Saipan and Palau. This is considered to be due to the fact that the inhabitants of the eastern part of the territory are still low in their cultural advancement and are lacking in moral ideas, especially in public-spiritedness, while those of the western part are culturally more advanced and traffic is busy in their districts.

Police offences were formerly dealt with in accordance with rules established by the Chief of each Branch Bureau at his discretion on the authority of the Ordinance for Punishment of Police Offences in the South Sea Islands. Necessity being recognized of adjusting and unifying all such rules and at the same time of revising their contents in order to conform them to the progress of the times, Regulations for Police Offences were enacted and promulgated in August, 1926, and at the same time the rules established by the Chiefs of Branch Bureaux were repealed (Vide "Regulations for Police Offences" in Chapter V of appended Collection of Laws and Ordinances).

The following table shows the number of cases of various crimes discovered and prosecuted as well as that of persons hunted up since 1925 up to 1929.

	1925			1926			1927			1928			1929		
	Hunted up		No. of offences	Hunted up		No. of offences	Hunted up		No. of offences	Hunted up		No. of offences	Hunted up		No. of offences
	No. of cases	Persons Japanese		No. of cases	Persons Japanese		No. of cases	Persons Japanese		No. of cases	Persons Japanese		No. of cases	Persons Japanese	
Obstruction of execution of official duties.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape of prisoners	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Arson and fire caused by culpable negligence	5	5	5	7	2	5	7	1	6	3	3	3	3	3	—
Violation of domicile	6	6	2	4	6	3	8	2	6	6	6	3	3	1	2
Defiling of drinking water	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration of currency	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery and alteration of documents	3	3	1	5	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	4	4	1	1
Forgery of seals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
False charge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Indecent acts, adultery and double marriage	1	1	—	2	6	6	5	5	7	3	3	—	4	7	7
Gambling and lottery	6	6	14	6	11	11	6	6	15	7	7	13	32	5	5
Offences concerning chapels and tombs	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bribery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Homicide and abetting suicide	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	—	1	1
Violence and wounding	12	12	7	7	26	26	29	29	11	22	22	12	32	21	20
Wounding by culpable negligence	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	4	4
Abortion	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful detention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Intimidation by violence	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Intimidation and Abduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Libel	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injuring credit and obstruction of business	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny and armed robbery	156	122	16	62	95	95	149	99	78	183	126	20	99	193	154
Fraud and blackmail	17	17	6	—	10	10	18	18	15	6	6	3	3	31	31
Embezzlement	17	17	11	6	7	7	8	8	3	12	12	6	6	17	17
Offences concerning stolen articles	4	4	3	1	6	6	12	12	22	2	2	—	3	5	5

Criminal offences

	1925			1926			1927			1928			1929		
	Hunted up		No. of offences	Hunted up		No. of offences	Hunted up		No. of offences	Hunted up		No. of offences	Hunted up		No. of offences
	No. of cases	Persons Japanese Natives		No. of cases	Persons Japanese Natives		No. of cases	Persons Japanese Natives		No. of cases	Persons Japanese Natives		No. of cases	Persons Japanese Natives	
Wilful injury to, and concealment of furniture	4	4	2	1	1	—	3	—	3	1	1	—	14	14	—
Total	241	207	66	107	181	119	260	87	210	255	193	67	270	101	152
Infringement of Rules for Control of Guns and Gunpowder	10	10	11	4	3	3	5	4	7	11	3	9	19	15	23
Infringement of Rules for Control of Hunting	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	2	12
Infringement of Rules for Control of Liquors	64	64	39	169	212	146	262	209	262	427	427	171	465	477	507
Infringement of Rules for Control of Fishing Industry	5	5	5	—	93	7	3	13	11	8	8	13	8	12	14
Infringement of other rules	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	2	1	6	—
Total	81	81	57	173	308	156	271	227	271	452	452	192	483	517	556
Grand total	322	288	123	280	489	275	531	314	481	707	650	259	786	305	708

N. B.—(1) Offences of one and the same description, or preliminary or unsummarized offences have been included into offences commonly known.
 (2) Figures in brackets in column for Japanese show the number of foreigners.
 (3) The great increase in the number of the cases of infringing the Rules for Control of Intoxicating Liquors after 1926 does not mean any great increase in the number of the offences actually committed, but is accounted for by the fact that after the year referred to, in compiling statistical figures for the reason of technical necessity, the method followed up to that year was replaced with one of counting each of the offences committed by one and the same time as one distinct case and the offender in question as one distinct person for each of his cases. Further, the recent tendency towards increase of cases is due to more efficient detection being effected along with the gradual completion of police organs.

(2) Control of Newspapers.—In view of the appearance in recent days of journals of various associations and publications containing literary articles and news items, the Rules for the Control of Newspapers in the South Sea Islands were promulgated in September, 1929, for control of such journals and publications. By these Rules any publication, which is issued under a fixed title either periodically or at irregular intervals within a term of six months, or one, which is extraordinarily issued under the same title as the regular issue, is put under control as a newspaper, and it is provided that the publisher shall give to the authorities information concerning certain prescribed matters and present to them a number of copies of each issue and that no newspaper shall publish matter prohibited by the Public Procurator, proceedings of trials held behind closed doors, documents and proceedings which have not been made public by the Administration and matter calculated to incite or justify crime or praising or assisting convicted or accused persons. As regards newspapers published outside the mandated territory, it is provided that the sale and distribution of any newspaper containing matter calculated to be injurious to public order or good manners shall be prohibited within the territory. Finally, it is provided that not only shall administrative measures such as the prohibition of sale and distribution and the seizure of copies be taken against a newspaper infringing the Rules, but those who are held to be responsible shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding 200 yen. (Vide "Rules for the Control of Newspapers in the South Sea Islands" in Chapter V of the appended Collection of Laws and Ordinances.)

Eight newspapers are being actually published in accordance with the provisions of the Rules referred to, but six of them are more nominal than real. The remaining two are dailies, but are of very small scale and possessing neither political nor idealistic colouring, they are scarcely worthy of being recognized as newspapers. No newspaper has ever been subsidized by the Government.

The names and publishers of the above-mentioned two dailies are:

Nanyo Shinko Nippo. Publisher: Takeiro Naito.

Nanyo Radio Shimbun. „ : Hachiro Mori.

(3) Control of Meetings and Associations.—Formerly meetings and associations requiring control were unknown in the mandated territory. The necessity of controlling them was recognised, however, along with the growing increase in the number of Japanese residents, and "Police Rules for the Maintenance of the Public Peace" were promulgated for the South Sea Islands in July, 1929. In these Rules it is provided that except for meetings participated in exclusively by native, persons who desire to hold political meetings or to form political associations or to hold meetings or any mass movements in the open air must report their intention to the authorities beforehand.

The Rules further provide for the strict prohibition of secret associations and against joining such associations or attending their meetings. The Rules provide for the prohibition of speeches on and the discussion of matters concerning trials held behind closed doors, of speeches and discussions inciting or justifying crimes or praising or assisting convicted or accused persons; in short, of speeches on and discussion of all matters calculated to be injurious to public order or good manners. Finally it is provided that persons

infringing the Rules, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding 150 yen in addition to the subjection to administrative measures such as dissolution, dispersion, deportation, etc. (Vide "Police Rules for the Preservation of Peace in the South Sea Islands" in Chapter V of the appended Collection of Laws and Ordinances.)

(4) Control of Guns and Gunpowder.—The "Rules for the Control of Guns and Gunpowder" promulgated in 1922 remain in force. In these Rules guns are divided into two classes, namely, military guns (guns which may be used for military purposes) and non-military guns. The manufacture, repair and reconstruction of military guns and explosives are prohibited. Persons desiring to manufacture, sell, import, export or transfer non-military guns or explosives are required to obtain official permission for so doing. No natives are permitted to buy or sell, transfer or possess or use guns or explosive for any purpose whatever.

Any person violating any of the above Rules shall be liable to penal servitude for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding 200 yen in amount, or to police detention or a minor fine, and the articles illegally disposed of shall be confiscated. (Vide "Rules for the Control of Guns and Gunpowder" in Chapter V of the appended Collection of Laws and Ordinances.)

In the mandated territory, no one has so far been granted permission to manufacture guns or explosives. With regard to the sale of guns or explosives, permission has been granted to one person in Saipan and to another in Palau, but the quantities of those articles dealt with by them are so small as to be scarcely worth mentioning.

The guns existing in the territory are very few in number, nearly all of which are used for hunting purposes and only a few are possessed for self-protection and explosives are chiefly used either in engineering work or in hunting. Whenever needed, they are imported from Japan by official permission. Neither guns nor explosives have ever been imported from or exported to any foreign country.

I. NUMBER OF GUNS IMPORTED EACH YEAR SINCE 1926.

	1930 Jan.-June	1929	1928	1927	1926
Military guns	—	—	—	—	—
Non-military guns.....	Rifles	20	49	27	54
	Pistols	—	—	—	43
	Revolvers	2	2	4	2
Total	22	51	31	56	44

II. NUMBER OF GUNS DULY POSSESSED AT THE END OF EACH YEAR SINCE 1926.

	1930 Jan.-June	1929	1928	1927	1926
Military guns	—	—	—	—	—
Non-military guns.....	Rifles	277	278	260	226
	Pistols	—	—	—	215
	Revolvers	19	18	17	13
Total.....	296	296	277	239	14

- N. B.—(1) The divergence between the number of guns duly possessed at the end of a certain year and the number of them imported during the same year plus the number of them duly possessed at the end of the preceding year is due to the fact that some are brought back to Japan and some are lost or thrown away.
 (2) Rifles are for hunting purposes and revolvers for self-protection.

Quantities of explosives imported from Japan during 1929 and between January and June of 1930 were as shown in the following table:—

Classification	Gunpowder	Explosive Dynamite	Igniters				
			Percussion caps	Detonators	Slow-burning fuses	Bullets	
1929	Saipan	53 kg.	52 kg.	17,315 pieces	2,000 pieces	355 m.	100 pieces
	Yap	5	—	2,000	—	—	—
	Palau	83	—	34,000	—	—	4,000
	Truk	8	—	3,500	—	—	45
	Ponape	125	—	50,500	—	—	—
	Jaluit	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	274	52	107,315	2,000	355	4,145
Jan.-June, 1930	Saipan	48	—	17,300	—	—	106
	Yap	5	—	2,000	—	—	—
	Palau	25	—	11,800	—	—	150
	Truk	15	—	1,000	—	—	—
	Ponape	9	—	3,500	—	—	—
	Jaluit	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	102	—	35,600	—	—	256
1928	359	877	283,340	—	99,091	2,454	
1927	19,198	45	78,580	—	1,454	500	
1926	304	6,750	259,900	—	43,636	—	
	(7,000)	(900)	(12,000)		(1,515)		

N. B.—(1) The figures in brackets show the quantity imported by the Authorities.

(2) Large amount of dynamite, percussion caps and slow-burning fuses imported during 1926 and 1927 was chiefly for the railway construction by the Nanyo Kohatsu Kaisha at Saipan and Tinian and for the opening of a passage for steam launches at Palau.

(3) The bullets imported during 1927 and 1928 were for hunting purposes.

The following table gives the number of persons infringing the “Rules for the Control of Guns and Gunpowder” during 1929 and between January and June of 1930:—

Classification	Jan-June, 1930				1929				1928	1927	1926
	Japa- nese	Natives	For- eigners	Total	Japa- nese	Natives	For- eigners	Total			
Persons who transferred or gave guns or explosives to natives ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Natives to whom guns or explosives were transferred or given or who owned or used them	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	8	5	—
Persons who caused natives to handle guns or explosives.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	1	1	—
Natives who handled guns or explosives	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14	1	2	—
Persons who possessed, sold, bought or lent guns or explosives without obtaining permission	4	—	—	4	7	—	—	7	2	2	3
Persons who illegally got possession of guns or explosives sold or used them without obtaining permission	5	—	—	5	2	5	—	7	—	—	—
Persons who imported explosives without obtaining permission ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	—	—	9	15	23	—	38	12	12	3

(5) Control of Alcohol and Intoxicating Liquors:—Except for medicinal purposes or where permission has been specially obtained for religious and other ceremonies, the natives are prohibited from consuming spirits or liquors

containing more than 3 per cent of alcohol and from manufacturing, selling or purchasing, and possessing them. No one is permitted to give, sell or transfer spirits or intoxicating liquors to natives who have not obtained permission to consume them. Persons other than natives, who desire to manufacture or sell spirits or intoxicating liquors, are required to obtain permission from the authorities.

Any person infringing any of the above-mentioned rules is liable to a fine or minor fine not exceeding 150 yen in amount and the contraband liquors shall be confiscated. (Vide "Rules for the Control of Liquors" in Chapter V of the appended Collection of Laws and Ordinances.)

(a) Import and Export of Alcohol and Intoxicating Liquors:—

At present practically no alcohol or intoxicating liquors is imported from foreign countries into the mandated territory, all that is imported coming from Japan Proper. As for export of alcohol or intoxicating liquors manufactured in the mandated territory, it is mostly done to Japan Proper, though a little quantity of the goods manufactured in the territory and of those imported into the territory from Japan Proper is exported to Guam and Dutch Celebes from Saipan and to Gilbert Island from Jaluit.

The following table shows the respective amounts of intoxicating liquors exported and imported during 1929 and between January and June of 1930:—

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITIES OF ALCOHOL AND INTOXICATING LIQUORS EXPORTED.

Classification	Exported to Japan			Exported abroad				Total of export to Japan and abroad		Exported to Japan Alcohol
	Whisky 45-50%	Others	Total	Shochu 30-45%	Beers 4%	Japanese sake 16%	Total	Total actual quantity	Total in terms of 50%	
	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres
1929 { Saipan	25,200	225	25,425	518	30,960	—	31,478	39,446	25,707	849,600
Jaluit	—	—	—	34	1,692	378	2,104	2,104	281	—
Total	25,200	225	25,425	552	32,652	378	33,582	41,550	25,988	849,600
Jan.-June, 1930 { Saipan	46,800	99	46,899	144	—	—	144	47,043	42,275	482,400
Jaluit	—	—	—	—	—	36	36	36	11	—
Total	46,800	99	46,899	144	—	36	180	47,079	42,286	482,400

N. B.—The divergence between the above figures and those given in the paragraph dealing with port clearance dues in Chapter III is due to the fact that the former are for the calendar year while the latter are for the fiscal year (from April to March of the following year).

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITIES OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IMPORTED.

Classification	Japanese sake 16%	Beer 4%	Wine 13%	Shochu 30-45%	Whisky 45-50%	Brandy 50%	Mirin	Others	Total	
									Total actual quantity	Total quantity reduced to 50%
	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres
1929 { Saipan	151,177	81,319	20,604	—	—	—	423	—	253,523	60,449
Yap	2,624	3,214	514	691	72	256	—	13	7,384	2,042
Palau	24,120	30,620	1,206	4,320	112	34	92	69	60,573	13,712
Truk	11,757	21,254	415	225	35	4	69	18	33,777	5,811
Ponape	11,160	21,960	900	1,723	1,404	180	—	180	37,512	8,329
Jaluit	7,362	21,346	101	34	207	9	23	18	29,100	4,337
Total actual quantity ...	208,200	179,713	23,740	6,998	1,830	483	607	298	421,869	—
Total quantity reduced to 50%	66,624	14,377	6,172	4,898	1,720	483	304	102	—	94,680

Classification	Japanese sake 16%	Beer 4%	Wine 13%	Shochu 30-45%	Whisky 45-50%	Brandy 50%	Mirin	Others	Total	
									actual quantity	quantity reduced to 50%
	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres
Jan.-June, 1930										
Saipan	27,360	55,980	720	—	—	—	180	—	84,240	13,510
Yap	942	1,179	22	415	16	58	37	—	2,669	783
Palau	6,876	18,792	72	1,692	81	18	162	234	27,927	5,156
Truk	13,093	10,233	223	225	26	—	17	—	23,817	5,257
Ponape	4,680	8,280	180	1,620	288	—	54	27	15,129	3,647
Jaluit	4,205	5,290	86	—	34	—	—	—	9,615	1,824
Total										
{ Total actual										
{ quantity ...	57,156	97,754	1,303	3,952	445	76	450	261	163,397	—
{ Total quan-										
{ tity reduced										
{ to 50%	18,290	7,980	338	2,766	418	76	225	84	—	30,177
1928	90,254	236,372	3,614	21,391	656	307	842	374	353,810	65,164
1927	87,349	175,990	3,480	7,570	720	91	479	100	275,779	48,118
1926	55,478	111,555	2,300	19,722	898	224	396	337	190,910	34,420
1925	46,643	122,946	2,144	27,723	845	51	639	86	201,077	27,062
1924	51,777	94,291	1,115	12,086	916	—	34	311	160,530	27,049
1923	47,308	83,641	2,151	3,982	695	69	103	374	138,323	20,045

N.B.—Percentage of alcohol contents shows the quantity of pure alcohol contents.

(b) Manufacture of Alcohol and Intoxicating Liquors :—

In the mandated territory, the Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha (the South Sea Development Co., Ltd.) is the only concern that has so far been granted permission to manufacture alcohol. It is permitted to manufacture alcohol to the maximum amount of 7,000 koku a year from the molasses which is obtained as a by-product in the process of the manufacture of sugar. The alcohol manufactured is mostly exported to Japan and that which is consumed in the Islands, inconsiderable in amount, is used in the preparation of mixed drinks, for medical purposes and as fuel.

The following table shows the quantities of alcohol manufactured and exported to Japan since 1926 :—

	Manu- factured	Brought over from the pre- ceding year	Total	Consumed in the Islands			Natural waste	In stock
				Ex- ported to Japan	For the pre- paration of mixed drinks	For other purposes		
	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres
July-Dec. 1926	407,288	—	407,288	357,896	—	21,484	13,329	14,580
1927	1,110,100	14,580	1,124,680	930,812	31,400	2,302	6,052	154,111
1928	824,815	154,111	978,926	721,560	26,460	144	—	230,762
1929	799,650	230,762	1,030,412	849,600	49,098	20,888	499	110,327
Jan.-June, 1930	712,080	110,327	822,407	482,400	35,803	8,296	—	295,908

N.B.—(1) The net alcoholic contents is about 94 per cent.

(2) The above table shows figures for each calendar year. "Quantity exported to Japan" in the table represents the total quantity exported to Japan. "Others" consumed in the Islands represents quantities consumed for medical, lighting and heating purposes.

There are eleven persons in Saipan and one in Palau who have been accorded permission to manufacture intoxicating liquors, but none in other islands.

The following table shows the quantities of intoxicating liquors manufactured by them during 1929 and between January and June of 1930 :—

Classification	Shochu 30-45%	Japanese* sake 20%	Awa- mori 30-45%	Banana wine 36%	Wine 12%	Whisky 45-50%	Beer 4%	Total	
								Actual total quantity	Total quantity reduced to 50%
	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres
Jan.-June, 1930	139,079	1,188	860	—	360	47,178	—	188,665	146,575
1929	246,532	4,248	—	250	234	45,018	—	296,282	224,885
1928	206,783	8,207	—	3,842	469	—	1,227	220,528	153,232
1927	178,712	—	—	—	394	73	—	179,179	125,253

N.B.—Of the liquors tabulated above the following quantities were those manufactured with alcohol manufactured in Saipan, as material (Vide quantities of alcohol consumed in the Islands mentioned in the preceding paragraph).

Classification	Shochu	Japanese sake	Wine	Whisky	Total
	litres	litres	litres	litres	litres
Jan.-June, 1930	15,290	1,188	360	47,178	64,016
1929	32,519	4,248	234	45,018	82,019
1928	55,678	8,207	469	—	64,354
1927	79,788	—	394	73	80,255

The following table shows the number of persons who were engaged in the sale of liquors at the end of June, 1930 :—

Saipan	Yap	Palau	Truk	Ponape	Jaluit	Total
76	4	23	14	24	12	153

(c) Taxation on Alcohol and Intoxicating Liquors.:—Taxes on liquors are customs duties and port clearance dues, neither consumption duties nor business tax being imposed on them.

With regard to the collection of customs duties on liquors, the relevant laws and regulations in force in Japan Proper are *mutatis mutandis* applied, they being imposed on goods imported from abroad, but no duties are imposed on goods exported to abroad. The tariff is the same as in Japan Proper.

Port clearance dues are levied when alcohol and liquors are exported from the Islands to Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan or Karafuto. The tariff is the same as in the destination of the goods exported.

(6) Control of Dangerous Drugs.—The natives are not addicted to the use of any dangerous drugs such as morphine or cocaine. Considering it necessary, however, not to neglect the control of such drugs, the authorities promulgated in 1922, the “Regulations for the Control of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and the Salts Thereof,” by virtue of which their manufacture, importation, exportation and possession are prohibited except in the case of physicians, dentists, pharmacists and other persons, who professionally require them and who have obtained special permission. Any person infringing the regulations is liable to penal servitude for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding 200 yen in amount, or to police detention or a minor fine. Again in June, 1928, in accordance with No. 3 of Article XII of the Regulations referred to, certain kinds of drugs to which the Regulations are *mutatis mutandis* applied were made public. (Vide “Regulations for the Control of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Salts Thereof” in Chapter VI of the appended Collection of Laws and Ordinances).

When those drugs are required by the South Seas Bureau Hospitals for medical purposes, the hospital authorities may import them, but when this is effected they are required to report to the Director of the South Seas Bureau the names and quantities of the drugs imported, the date of importation, and the name, trade name and address of the persons who have transferred or sold them to the hospitals. (Vide "Regulations for Dealing with Medicinal Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Salts Thereof in the South Seas Bureau Hospitals" in Chapter VI of the appended Collection of Laws and Ordinances).

The following table shows the quantities of dangerous drugs imported during 1929 and between January and June of 1930:—

Classification	Opium and preparations thereof					Morphine and salts and derivatives thereof					Cocaine and salts and preparations thereof			
	Opium	Tincture of opium	Pantopon	Dover's powder	Laudanum	Ethyl-morphine hydrochloride	Codeine phosphate	Diethyl-morphine hydrochloride	Ethyl-morphine hydrochloride	Apoc-morphine hydrochloride	Hydro-chloride codeine	Cocaine hydro-chloride	Novo-caine	Tropa cocaine hydrochloride
	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams
1929														
Saipan.....	(50) 95	—	740	—	—	(40) 11	(50) 550	—	—	5	—	(50) 353	(100) 10	(3) 10
Yap	—	—	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	25	—
Palau	10	—	3	—	—	12	175	—	—	—	—	(28) 32	(57) 25	—
Angaur	—	—	7	10	—	1	125	—	25	—	—	25	—	—
Truk	—	200	13	—	—	(5) 5	(5) 5	—	25	—	—	(5) 5	—	—
Ponape	—	—	4	22	—	38	170	—	10	—	—	(5) 6	—	3
Jaluit	—	75	—	100	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Total	(50) 105	275	899	132	—	(45) 63	(55) 1,020	—	60	5	—	(88) 501	(157) 25	(3) 13
1930														
Saipan.....	—	(1,191) 1,000	(30) 71	1,000	—	(21) 25	(33) 700	—	—	(1) 1	—	(55) 200	(8) 25	(15) 15
Yap	—	—	66	—	—	20	—	15	25	—	—	15	—	2
Palau	—	—	—	—	—	16	50	—	—	—	—	(60) 25	—	—
Angaur	—	—	4	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truk	50	—	5	—	—	5	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ponape	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaluit	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	50	(1,191) 1,000	(30) 147	1,000	—	(21) 66	(33) 825	15	25	(1) 1	—	(115) 242	(8) 25	(15) 2
1928														
.....	19	—	949	2,200	—	67	826	10	20	1	—	334	(50) 150	12
1927														
.....	50	550	22	1,000	—	(3) 5	(53) 652	—	28	—	50	(48) 355	151	—
1926														
.....	45	(70) 125	24	3,175	—	(3) 49	(5) 575	14	23	—	—	(26) 243	(4) 25	5
1925														
.....	30	—	13	1,050	—	7	462	—	—	1	—	(26) 319	(4) 5	1
1924														
.....	—	4,950	12	1,350	1	81	600	8	20	—	—	175	—	—
1923														
.....	—	—	38	1,450	—	33	550	11	6	5	—	246	25	4
1922														
.....	103	—	13	2,300	—	32	452	31	—	—	—	250	—	—

N. B.—Figures in brackets represent amounts imported by other than the South Seas Bureau Hospitals. All were imported from Japan Proper and none from foreign countries.

(7) Control of Prostitution.

In the mandated territory no system of licensed prostitution exists. Persons who have prostituted themselves, or have pandered or have let rooms for immoral purposes are punished with detention for a period not exceeding 20 days or a minor fine not exceeding 20 yen in amount, in accordance with the provisions of No. 49 of Article I of the "Regulations for Police Offences" and persons who have prostituted themselves are subjected to a sanitary examination and if found unsound are compulsorily subjected to medical treatment. (Vide "Regulations for Police Offences" in Chapter V of the appended Collection of Laws and Ordinances.)

(8) Control of Residents.

No restriction is placed on the entry of Japanese into the mandated territory nor is required to follow any special procedure for entering it. Foreigners desiring to enter it, however, are required to carry passports on their person. With regard to the visa, Japan adheres to the principle of reciprocity, not requiring it of subjects of countries with which she has agreed to abolish it, but requiring it of those of other countries. Even though foreigners carry passports on their person, if it is apprehended that they may act in a manner contrary to the interests of the mandated territory, or may disturb the public peace or injure good morals, or if they are found to be habitual beggars and vagabonds, or to need assistance on account of poverty or ill health, they may be refused landing. Foreigners or Japanese, who, while living in the territory have disturbed the public peace or injured good morals or are suspected of an intention to commit such acts, may be prohibited by the Chief of the competent Branch Bureau, with the sanction of the Director of the South Seas Bureau, from remaining in the territory for a period ranging between one year and three years. Persons, who have been so dealt with, must withdraw themselves from the territory by the earliest available vessel and are not permitted to return to it within the prescribed period, unless, after six months have elapsed, they have had the order repealed for due reason.

A person, who has been ordered to withdraw from the territory but has refused to do so, is liable to penal servitude for a period not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding 100 yen in amount (Vide "Bureau Order concerning the Entrance of Foreigners into the South Sea Islands" and "Rules for the Control of Residents in the South Sea Islands" in Chapter V of the appended Collection of Laws and Ordinances).

As a matter of fact since the establishment of the South Seas Bureau in 1922 no person has ever been deported from the Islands.

IV. Prevention and Extinction of Fire.

In the mandated territory, fires rarely occur owing to the high temperature prevalent throughout the year, which reduces to a minimum the occasion on which fire is dealt with and also owing to the high humidity of the atmosphere. For this reason, no great necessity was formerly seen for taking precautions against fire. The inhabitants, however, having gradually increased and communities having rapidly become concentrated, it has been found

necessary to provide precautionary measures against fire. Accordingly the authorities promulgated on June 21, 1929, "Rules for the Fire-Brigades of the South Seas Bureau," providing for the establishment of official fire-brigades, and they established on December 11, 1929, one fire-brigade in Saipan and one in Palau, the two places most urgently in need of such provision. Each fire-brigade is composed of about forty men, and is called out on the occasion of fire, storms, marine disaster and other calamities. The necessary expenses of purchasing and keeping up engines, tools, uniforms for the members, etc. and allowances to the latter are all defrayed by the Government.

The estimates for the fire-brigades for 1930 are as follows. (No special estimates are provided for engines, implements and articles of consumption, as all these are paid for from the general expenditure of the Branch Bureau.)

Allowances for active service	728 yen
Expense for members' uniforms	720 "

V. Judicature.

(a) General Remarks.

Simultaneously with the establishment of the South Seas Bureau in 1922, the Courts of Justice theretofore instituted as part of the machinery of the Civil Administration Department were abolished, and Local Courts and a Higher Court were established in their place, judicial officials independent of the Executive being appointed thereto to deal with civil and criminal cases. All judicial affairs in the mandated territory are to be dealt with in these Courts, except in such a place where there is no Courts of Justice, and the Chief of the Branch Bureau is authorized to deal with certain civil cases and also to render summary judgment in criminal cases of comparatively minor gravity.

(b) Judicial Organs.

(1) South Seas Bureau Courts of Justice.—The Courts of Justice of the South Seas Bureau are organized on a double instance system. A court of first instance is called a Local Court, and a single judge system is adopted in such Courts. A court of second instance is called a Higher Court, and a bench system is here adopted, three judges constituting the bench.

A Local Court gives decisions in the first instance in civil and criminal cases, besides dealing with non-contentious cases. It also has jurisdiction over judicial reconciliation, summary procedure, compulsory execution against immovable property and vessels, the procedure for public summons, bankruptcy proceedings, reconciliation proceedings, summary proceeding for taking up entrusted criminal cases, etc.

The Judge of a Local Court deals with the drawing up of notarial deeds, the authentication of private documents and other matters comprised in the functions of a notary in Japan, and the Clerk of a Local Court deals with the delivery of documents, notifications, summonses, compulsory execution against movable property and voluntary sales by auction of movable property, the drawing up of protests for non-acceptance, the collection of fines and minor

...fines, the disposal of confiscated articles, the execution of warrants and other matters comprised in the functions of a bailiff in Japan.

The Higher Court reviews cases on appeal from the judgments of the Local Courts, the decisions there given being in the second instance and final.

A Public Procurator's Office is attached to each of the Courts of Justice, its sphere of jurisdiction being the same as that of the Court to which it belongs.

The Public Procurator directs and superintends the judicial police in the detection of the offenders, brings judicial proceedings before the Court of Justice and directs and superintends the execution of judgments rendered.

One Public Procurator in regular employment is appointed for all the Public Procurator's Offices and is stationed ordinarily in Palau Island. The function of the Public Procurator is entrusted to Police Inspectors at the Public Procurator's Offices attached to the Local Courts at Ponape and at Saipan but grave cases are usually reserved for the direct action of the Public Procurator. The Public Procurator is the central organ of detective service, and Police Inspectors and Police Sergeants, who are administrative police officers, assist the Public Procurator and engage in detective service under his direction in the capacity of judicial police officers.

The Chief of a Branch Bureau and the Police Superintendent in the capacity of judicial police officers have the same competence as the Public Procurator in regard to detective service. (Vide "Judicial Ordinance for the South Sea Islands" in Chapter VII of the appended Collection of Laws and Ordinances).

Local Courts are established in three places, Palau, Saipan and Ponape, and the Higher Court in Palau. Their sites, names and spheres of jurisdiction are as follows:—

Higher Court	Local Court	Sphere of jurisdiction
Higher Court of the South Seas Bureau, Korrer in Palau Islands.	Palau Local Court of the South Seas Bureau, Korrer in Palau Islands.	Districts under the jurisdiction of Palau and Yap Branch Bureaux.
	Saipan Local Court of the South Seas Bureau, Saipan.	Districts under the jurisdiction of Saipan Branch Bureau.
	Ponape Local Court of the South Seas Bureau, Ponape.	Districts under the jurisdiction of Ponape, Truk, and Jaluit Branch Bureaux.

(2) The Chief of a Branch Bureau.—In criminal cases arising from the under-mentioned offences, the Chief of a Branch Bureau is authorized to hear statements from the accused, examine evidence and pronounce judgment without going through the formality of trial. This is what is called summary judgment in the "General Remarks" at the head of this chapter. If the accused, however, is dissatisfied with the sentence passed on him, he may apply for formal trial. (Vide "Regulations for Summary Decisions regarding Offences in the South Sea Islands" in Chapter VII of the appended Collection of Laws and Ordinances).

- (a) Offences involving the penalty of detention or fines.
- (b) Offences relating to gambling punishable by penal servitude for a period not exceeding three months or a fine of less than 100 yen in amount and also the offences mentioned in Article CCVIII of the Criminal Code liable to detention or fine.

- (c) Infringements of administrative laws and regulations punishable with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three months or a fine or minor fine of less than 100 yen in amount.

With regard to civil cases, the Chief of a Branch Bureau deals with the following matters:—

- (a) Compulsory sale by auction of immovable property.
- (b) Arbitration in civil disputes and execution of awards.
- (c) Deposit and registration.
- (d) Drawing up of notarial deeds in civil cases and the authentication of private documents.
- (e) Acceptance of written complaints and other legal instruments (but only in case promptitude is essential).

(3) The Village Chief.—With regard to penalties for police offences, the Chief of a Branch Bureau administers them in accordance with the “Ordinance concerning Penalties for Police Offences in the South Sea Islands,” following the procedure as provided for in the “Regulations for Summary Decision regarding Offences in the South Sea Islands.” As, however, it is necessary to entrust village officials with the cognizance of minor offences committed in distant islands, communication with which is extremely difficult and in which no Government official is stationed, the Chief of the Branch Bureau may, in accordance with Article II of the “Regulations for Police Offences” and after obtaining the approval of the Director of the South Seas Bureau, delegate to Village Chiefs a certain measure of the punitive powers vested in him. This punitive power may be entrusted only to Village Chiefs of Kanaka tribes and to no other Village Officials, for the reason that they, as so-called Great Chiefs of the tribes, formerly possessed of punitive powers according to time-honoured custom.

With regard to the treatment of police offences by Village Chiefs no application for formal trial is allowed, for the reason that in an island so distant that it is necessary to entrust the village officials with the punitive power, it is sufficient to leave the maintenance of order in their hands. At present the Branch Bureaux of Palau, Truk, Ponape and Jaluit entrust certain Village Chiefs with the cognizance of police offences. These police offences with which such Village Chiefs are empowered to deal differ slightly according to different localities, but they are generally those detailed below, and the penalties meted out are not uniform, but consist mostly of the imposition of labour for a period not exceeding 30 days (the offender not being confined, but required to engage in labour).

- (a) Negligence in destroying insects injurious to palm-trees.
- (b) Negligence in reporting to the authorities births, deaths, changes of residence, etc.
- (c) Concealing oneself without legitimate reason in an uninhabited house or a vessel.
- (d) Wandering about from place to place without a fixed residence or vocation.
- (e) Disobeying instructions issued by the Branch Bureau after they have been transmitted by the Village Chief.
- (f) Abandoning in a public thoroughfare fragments of glass, nails, etc. dangerous to passers-by.
- (g) Damaging bridges, structures or useful trees.

- (h) Negligence in taking adequate measures to prevent the spread of fire on the occasion of the partial burning of forests or fields.
- (i) Indecent behaviour towards women.
- (j) Removing sign-posts on roads, village boundary lines, Government land, etc.
- (k) Removing nautical marks.
- (l) Disobeying orders issued by a Village Chief.

Although the necessity of making certain modifications in the delegation of the punitive power has been recognised as a result of the institution of the "Regulations for Police Offences," the matter being still under investigation, it is considered inexpedient to introduce any sudden and drastic changes in the system, in consideration of the fact that it has long been in practice.

(c) Applied Laws and Regulations.

In January, 1923, the "Ordinance for the Treatment of Judicial Affairs in the South Sea Islands" were enacted, by virtue of which laws and regulations to be applied to the territory under the Mandate are defined. It is provided that the Civil Code, Commercial Code, Criminal Code, Code of Civil Procedure, Code of Criminal Procedure, Law concerning Procedure in Non-Contentious Matters and other important laws and regulations of the Empire of Japan which are enumerated in the Regulations shall apply subject to special provisions made in the Ordinance and other laws and regulation. Accordingly, with some modifications, all those laws and regulations of the Empire apply to the mandated territory. It having been decided that on and after October 1, 1929, the Revised Code of Civil Procedure of Japan shall go into effect, an amendment was made on September 17 of the same year in the "Ordinance for the Treatment of Judicial Affairs in the South Sea Islands" in conformity with the revision.

The Ordinance serves not only as a standard for the various judicial authorities in dealing with legal affairs, but governs all legal relations of the inhabitants in their daily life. The principal provisions exceptional to the laws and regulations of the Empire mentioned in the Ordinance are as under-mentioned. (Vide "Ordinance for the Treatment of Judicial Affairs in the South Sea Islands" in Chapter VII of the appended Collection of Laws and Ordinances):—

(1) Civil cases in which natives alone are involved, shall be dealt with in conformity with the custom, unless this would be contrary to public order or good morals, such cases being dealt with in accordance with general laws and regulations.

(2) With regard to rights concerning land, local custom shall be provisionally respected. There is no system of registration. All of this is due to the fact that the survey of land as well as of the customary laws concerning land has not as yet been completed.

(3) Persons other than those representing the Government shall be prohibited from entering into contracts with natives with a view to the sale, purchase, conveyance or mortgage of land. As regards other contracts, they shall not be effective unless the approval of the Chief of the competent Branch Bureau is obtained and registered, excepting ordinary small transactions and contracts for labour for a period not exceeding one year. Such restrictions on the disposal of land and other comparatively important contracts are imposed

for the sole purpose of protecting the natives, who are still backward in intellect.

(4) As regards legal procedure, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Code of Criminal Procedure and other laws are *mutatis mutandis* applied but with regard to lawsuits in which natives alone are concerned, as there is no necessity for requiring them to follow such legal procedures as are current in civilized countries, and to require them to do so often results to their disadvantage, they are allowed to follow such convenient fashions of procedure as have been recognized by the Courts of Justice.

In view of the fact that lawsuits in which natives alone are concerned come, as has just been said, under special provisions and that such lawsuits occur but rarely, there is no necessity for instituting a system of native courts. (Vide Art. XIV of the "Ordinance for the Treatment of Judicial Affairs in the South Sea Islands" in Chapter VII of the appended Collection of Laws and Ordinances).

Besides those above mentioned, various special provisions are made concerning civil and criminal procedure in order to conform with the special conditions and the judicial system in the mandated territory. Those provisions, however, are equally applied to native inhabitants and non-native residents and need not be explained in detail.

In criminal cases, the Criminal Code of Japan shall apply, irrespective of whether the persons concerned are natives, Japanese or foreigners, no exceptions being introduced for the natives. (It need not be said that offences of a special character such as the consumption of intoxicating liquor which can only be committed by native inhabitants are excepted). The Courts of Justice rigidly adhere to the principle that no man is punishable except under established law and refrain from punishing a person for any transgression for which there is no definite legal provision. The Japanese Criminal Code being based on the system of judicial discretion, the sphere of discretion allowed is extensive, and adequate penalties are imposed after the circumstances attending the offence and the character of the offender have been duly taken into consideration. Accordingly there is no fear that the application of the Criminal Code of Japan to native inhabitants will prove too severe. (Vide Art. XIV. of "Ordinance for the Treatment of Judicial Affairs in the South Sea Islands").

With regard to civil and criminal suits and other legal business, fees are required to be paid in accordance with the rules established by the Director of the South Seas Bureau. (Vide "Regulations concerning Judicial Fees in the South Sea Islands").

(d) Staff and Expenditure of the Courts of Justice.

(1) Staff of the Courts of Justice:—The Judges and Public Procurator in service at the South Seas Bureau are appointed from among persons having the qualifications for a judge or a public procurator according to the "Law of the Organization of the Courts of Justice of Japan." (Vide "Imperial Ordinance concerning the Appointment of Judges and Public Procurators for the South Seas Bureau.")

The personnel of the South Seas Bureau Courts of Justice at the end of June, 1930, was as follows:—

	Judges	Public Procurators	Clerks	Employees	Total
Higher Court	1	1	2	1	5
Palau Local Court.....					
Saipan Local Court	1	—	1	1	3
Ponape Local Court	1	—	1	1	3
Total.....	3	1	4	3	11

(2) Expenditure.

The Budget for the Courts of Justice is as follows:—

	Estimates		Increase or decrease (*decrease)	Settled Accounts for 1929
	1930	1929		
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Salaries	37,360	37,360	—	39,822
Office Expenses	16,468	14,870	1,598	11,859
Purchase of goods	1,056	1,210	* 154	1,117
Communications and transport.....	480	286	194	724
Repairs	2,176	70	2,106	77
Travelling expenses	3,520	5,129	*1,609	1,410
Wages to employees.....	8,984	8,055	929	8,385
Clothing.....	132	120	12	118
Miscellaneous	120	—	120	26
Expenses for Trials and Registrations	525	525	—	332
Trials	300	300	—	292
Registrations	200	200	—	39
Interests on deposits.....	25	25	—	—
Total	54,353	52,755	1,598	52,014

N.B.—Expenditure for the construction of office buildings and official residences is not included in the above table.

(e) Number of Cases Dealt with.

The number of cases dealt with by the Courts of Justice, Public Procurator's Offices and Branch Bureaux during 1929 is tabulated as follows:—

I. NUMBER OF CASES TAKEN UP AND DEALT WITH BY PUBLIC PROCURATOR'S OFFICES AND
THE NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED.

Classification	No. of cases										No. of persons involved									
	Taken up					Dealt with					Taken up					Dealt with				
	Old	New	Total	Prosecuted	Not prosecuted	Others	Total	Pending	Old	New	Total	Prosecuted	Not prosecuted	Others	Total	Pending	Total	Pending	Total	Pending
Public Procurator's Office of Higher Court	—	14	14	14	—	—	14	—	—	14	14	14	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	14
{Saipan.....	33	121	154	85	27	—	112	42	49	174	223	95	46	—	—	—	176	47	—	176
{Palau	2	108	110	85	18	—	103	7	13	319	332	66	184	—	—	—	306	26	—	306
{Ponape	1	64	65	48	16	1	65	—	2	163	165	30	109	9	14	3	165	—	—	165
{Total	36	293	329	218	61	1	280	49	64	656	720	191	339	56	58	3	647	73	—	647
Aggregate total.....	36	307	343	232	61	1	294	49	64	670	734	205	339	56	58	3	661	73	—	661
1928	24	244	268	161	69	2	232	36	37	566	603	(1) 126	285	32	91	4	539	64	—	539
1927	15	267	282	189	60	9	258	24	39	595	634	(4) 132	338	48	65	9	597	37	1	597
1926	14	288	302	154	129	4	287	15	23	589	612	127	269	27	144	4	573	39	2	573
1925	9	190	199	139	43	3	185	14	19	349	368	92	169	26	54	3	345	23	1	345
1924	10	178	188	114	60	5	179	9	10	331	341	128	59	53	77	4	322	19	1	322
1923	6	106	112	62	33	7	102	10	6	180	186	50	72	(1) 24	19	7	176	10	3	176

N. B.—(1) The above table shows the number of those of the cases, hunted up as well as that of those of the persons involved, which were taken up and dealt with by the Public Procurator's Offices, so that the figures given do not represent the number of all the offences which were hunted up.

(2) Cases for which prosecution was postponed are included in cases which were not prosecuted.

(3) "Others" of "cases taken up" include cases for which prosecution was suspended or appeal was withdrawn.

(4) Figures in brackets represent the number of foreigners involved.

II. NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES DEALT WITH BY THE COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Classification	No. of persons														
	No. of cases			Guilty											
	Guilty	Not guilty	Total	Penal servitude		Fines		Detention		Minor fines		Total	Not guilty		Aggregate Total
				Japanese	Natives	Japanese	Natives	Japanese	Natives	Japanese	Natives		Japanese	Natives	
Higher Court.....	14	—	14	10	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	—	14
Local Court	Saipan	82	1	29	5	52	13	—	—	11	26	136	1	—	137
	Palau	110	—	3	29	14	29	—	—	53	138	266	—	—	266
	Ponape	42	—	—	15	7	21	—	—	23	86	152	1	—	153
	Total.....	234	1	32	49	73	63	—	—	87	250	554	2	—	556
Aggregate total...	248	1	42	52	73	63	—	—	—	88	250	563	2	—	570
1928	156	—	156	19	30	22	35	5	—	70	190	371	—	—	371
1927	189	3	192	19	52	30	44	—	—	(4) 80	227	456	3	—	459
1926	68	2	70	29	40	15	—	—	—	1	9	94	2	1	97
1925	91	3	94	32	56	15	9	—	—	4	9	125	2	3	130
1924	95	1	96	59	30	44	5	—	—	11	12	161	2	1	164
1923	58	6	64	11	32	29	27	—	—	11	7	117	4	3	124

N. B.—(1) The above table shows the number of cases and persons prosecuted by the Public Procurator's Offices, which were dealt with by the Courts of Justice.
(2) Figures for the years before 1926 do not include cases summarily dealt with, but those for the years after that year include such cases. For this reason the number of cases and persons involved shows increases after that year.
(3) Figures in brackets represent the number of foreigners involved.

III. NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES DEALT WITH BY THE COURTS OF JUSTICE

Classification	Taken up		Regular judgements	Judgement by default	Rejected	Dealt with			With-drawn	Reconcili-ation	Others	Total	Not yet finished		
	Old	New				Total	Wholly	Partially					Pending	Suspended	Total
Higher Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Court															
Saipan	—	21	8	—	—	—	—	5	8	—	—	21	—	—	—
Palau	4	22	5	2	—	—	—	2	6	3	—	18	8	—	8
Ponape	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	43	13	2	—	—	—	7	14	3	—	39	8	—	8
Aggregate total...	4	43	13	2	—	—	—	7	14	3	—	39	8	—	8
1923	7	17	4	1	—	—	—	1	10	3	—	20	1	3	4
1927	1	18	5	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	12	6	1	7
1926	5	8	5	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	12	1	—	1
1925	—	16	4	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	11	4	1	5
1924	11	5	3	—	—	—	—	5	8	—	—	16	—	—	—
1923	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	15	11	—	11

N. B.—(1) The above table shows the number of civil cases taken up and dealt with by the Courts of Justice.

(2) "Others" include cases transferred or served.

IV. NUMBER OF CASES OF ARBITRATION.

Classification	Taken up		Total	Dealt with					Total	Not yet finished
	Old	New		Successful	Unsuccessful	Rejected	Withdrawn	Others		
1929 { Saipan Palau Ponape Total	—	17	17	14	2	—	1	—	17	—
	2	45	47	35	10	—	1	—	46	1
	4	46	50	21	—	—	9	—	30	20
	6	108	114	70	12	—	11	—	93	21
1928	7	71	78	46	7	—	19	—	72	6
1927	3	92	95	59	8	—	21	—	88	7
1926	—	59	59	45	8	—	2	1	56	3
1925	6	34	40	29	8	—	2	1	40	—
1924	—	86	86	60	7	—	12	1	80	6
1923	—	8	8	7	1	—	—	—	8	—

N.B.—(1) The above table shows the number of cases of arbitration which were taken up and dealt with by the Local Courts.

(2) "Others" include cases which were terminated due to the failure of the parties concerned to appear in the court or those which were transferred and terminated.

VI. Execution of Sentence.

The penalties to be imposed for offences are death, penal servitude for life, penal servitude, imprisonment, detention, fines and minor fines, all of these being principal penalties and confiscation an accessory penalty.

In the execution of sentences passed on natives, an exception is provided regarding penal servitude, detention, or detention in a workhouse for a period not exceeding one year. The Public Procurator or the Chief of the Branch Bureau who has rendered the summary decision, may, in consideration of the circumstances, cause the convicted person to engage in labour without being detained in prison or a workhouse. This exception is provided in view of the disposition of and usage among the natives. Confined to police offences, penal labour is instituted as a principal penalty for the same reasons. Persons, who are subjected to this penalty are required to engage in labour without being detained or confined. This penalty has never been inflicted upon persons other than natives. (Vide Clause 2 of Art. II of the "Ordinance for the Treatment of Judicial Affairs in the South Sea Islands and the Rules for Police Offences" in Chapter VII of the appended Collection of Laws and Ordinances).

N. B.—Penal labour is not forced labour, but a species of penalty. Consequently no payment is made for the labour. The South Seas Bureau, however, has instituted a system for awarding prize money to convicted persons to help them to lead an honest life after the release.

A prison, detention house and workhouse are annexed to each Branch Bureau, and the execution of sentence is carried out by police officers under the direction and supervision of the Chief of the Branch Bureau.

Lately the prison of the Branch Bureau of Saipan having been found inadequate, it was reconstructed in the fiscal year 1929 and was made large enough to have spare space. Accordingly prisoners serving long terms have been transferred from prisons of other Branch Bureaux, and given accommodation there.

The expenditure on the execution of sentences is as follows, but the staff of the prison being police officers, the expenditure on its maintenance is not included therein.

	Estimates		Increase or decrease (* decrease)	Settled Account for 1929
	1930	1929		
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Prison expenditure	4,365	4,694	*329	5,504
Repair to prisons.....	—	36,925	*36,925	37,730
Total	4,365	41,619	*37,254	43,234

The number of prisoners since 1923 is shown in the following table:—

Convicted												
On remand												
Classification	Actual number			Total no. of persons counted by day			Actual number			Total no. of persons counted by day		
	Japanese	Natives	Total	Japanese	Natives	Total	Japanese	Natives	Total	Japanese	Natives	Total
1929 { Saipan	59	17	76	4,616	1,003	5,619	28	1	29	1,326	24	1,350
Yap	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palau	12	25	37	1,171	3,846	5,017	8	11	19	255	110	365
Truk	—	93	93	—	1,368	1,368	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ponape	—	23	23	—	3,558	3,558	—	2	2	—	81	81
Jaluit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	71	158	229	5,787	9,775	15,562	36	14	50	1,581	215	1,796
1928	61	153	214	4,632	12,002	16,634	12	7	19	249	143	392
1927	32	157	189	4,108	10,852	14,960	14	7	21	490	76	566
1926	49	195	244	4,442	12,308	16,750	7	5	12	232	472	704
1925	37	141	178	4,646	8,908	13,554	15	25	40	308	530	838
1924	39	85	124	2,821	6,457	9,278	35	26	61	351	474	825
1923	10	186	196	777	7,108	7,885	9	2	11	131	62	193

CHAPTER III.

Finance.

I. The Budget.

(a) Budgetary System.

The Budget estimates for the South Seas Bureau, like the general budget of the Japanese Government, should annually obtain the sanction of the Imperial Diet as required by the Imperial Constitution. The Financial Law of Japan as well as the Special Financial Law for the South Seas Bureau apply to the estimates, revenue and expenditure.

The accounts of the South Seas Bureau are separated from the General Account of the Japanese Government, and are dealt with as Special Accounts. The expenditure of the South Seas Bureau is met from the revenue collected by the Bureau plus a subsidy granted to it from the General Accounts of the Japanese Government. The Government should draw up estimates of the revenue and expenditure under the Special Accounts of the South Seas Bureau and submit them to the Imperial Diet together with the general budget of its revenue and expenditure.

Regulations concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Special Accounts of the South Seas Bureau are enacted by Imperial Ordinance. (Vide "Special Fiscal Law of the South Seas Bureau," and "Regulations concerning the Special Fiscal Law of the South Seas Bureau").

(b) Estimated Revenue and Expenditure and Settled Accounts.

The estimates and settled accounts of the revenue for the fiscal year 1929 and the estimated revenue for the fiscal year 1930 are as shown in the following table. For the sake of comparison, the settled accounts of the revenue for the fiscal year 1929 and the amount of the revenue raised directly from the natives are inserted in the table.

ESTIMATES AND SETTLED ACCOUNTS OF REVENUE.

ITEM	Estimates		Settled Accounts	
	1930	1929	1928	Revenue raised directly from the natives, included in the figures shown in the adjoining column
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Taxes :				
Poll tax	99,895	76,474	93,273	64,069
Port clearance dues	1,640,100	1,350,600	891,925	—
Customs duties	34,535	36,571	80,379	1,787
Mining tax	—	75	—	—
Incomes from Government undertakings and property :				
Posts, telegraphs and telephones.	95,665	89,103	117,897	491
Hospitals	73,284	63,042	76,783	23,942
Forestry	80,163	59,318	96,111	1,124

ITEM	Estimates		Settled Accounts	
	1930	1929	1929	Revenue raised directly from the natives, included in the figures shown in the adjoining column
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Sale of phosphate	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,414,875	—
Rents	10,587	7,138	11,977	1,525
Electricity	40,377	34,812	33,421	1,193
Stamps	8,393	6,548	15,987	1,510
Miscellaneous	17,125	7,125	6,848	223
Sale of Government properties	14,896	8,502	11,864	754
Subsidy	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	—
Surplus brought over from preceding year	435,331	481,074	3,094,711	—
Aggregate total	4,750,351	4,920,382	7,446,116	96,618

N.B.—(1) Amounts not exceeding 1 yen are omitted.

- (2) The shortage from the estimated amount of the actual amount of the revenue obtained from port clearance dues, electricity and miscellaneous sources in the settled accounts for the fiscal year 1929 is due to the fact that the quantity of sugar and alcohol exported, on which port clearance dues are collected, fell short of the estimated quantity, that owing to delay of the work of the installation of electric lights the number of lights supplied fell short of the estimated number and that the amount of the incomes from fines, confiscated money and other miscellaneous sources was smaller than the estimated amount respectively.

The increase on the estimated amount in the amount of the poll tax actually collected is accounted for by an increase in the number of the persons on whom the tax was imposed as well as by an increase in the quantity of copra collected in place of money. The increase in the amount of the revenue from customs duties, posts, telegraphs and telephones, hospitals, forestry undertakings, rents and sale of stamps was a natural result of the increase of population and the development of productive industry of the Islands.

The increase in the amount of the revenue from the sale of phosphate is due to an increase in the quantity of the goods sold as well as to higher market prices.

- (3) That the amount of the settled accounts of the surplus brought over from the preceding year is much larger than the estimated amount is due to the fact that it was purposely estimated at a very low amount. The reason why it was done so is that if the estimate is made approximate to actuality and much larger, in order to balance the revenue with the expenditure, the subsidy from the State Treasury has to be cut down by so much amount or stopped altogether. In that case, deficiency in revenue will at once appear the following year, making it necessary to increase the subsidy from the State Treasury or create a new one. As an increase of the subsidy or the creation of a new one involves a difficult question in connection with home politics, for the sake of expediency the estimate of the surplus brought over from the preceding year was minimized, so that the balance between the revenue and the expenditure might be well kept. As for the surplus now in hand, it will be appropriated for works which require a large extraordinary outlay and can not be paid for with ordinary incomes, or kept in reserve to make good or adjust any deficiency which may appear in incomes from other sources.
- (4) Port clearance dues are imposed in the territory on such goods as liquors and sugar, on which a consumption tax is imposed in Japan Proper and its overseas dependencies, when they are exported to any of them from the territory, the tariff rate being the same as in their destination. Such goods, for which port clearance dues have been paid, are exempted from the consumption tax in the place to which they are exported. In effect, therefore, the dues are paid by their consumers in Japan Proper or its overseas dependencies and the income from this source may be regarded as a subsidy from the Japanese Government.
- (5) The amount of money raised from the sale of phosphate is about 1,200,000 or 1,300,000 yen a year. Deducting from this the expenditure needed in carrying on the mining work a net profit of about 600,000 or 700,000 yen is obtained year after year. The right of working the phosphate mine is a property owned by the Japanese Government, but as it allows the South Seas Bureau to exploit it, so that the profit obtained from it may be appropriated for administrative expenses of the mandated territory, the net profit referred to may also be regarded in effect as a subsidy from the Japanese Government.

(c) Estimates and Settled Accounts of Expenditure.

The estimates and settled accounts of the expenditure for the fiscal year 1929 and the estimated revenue for the fiscal year 1930 are as shown in the following table. For the sake of comparison, the settled accounts of the expenditure for the fiscal year 1929 and the amount of the expenditure for the direct benefit of the natives are inserted in the table.

ESTIMATES AND SETTLED ACCOUNTS OF EXPENDITURE.

ITEM	Estimates		Settled Accounts	
	1930	1929	1929	Expenses incurred for the direct benefit of the natives included in the figures shown in the adjoining column
	yen	yen	yen	yen
<i>General administration :</i>				
Salaries	197,504	198,915	209,890	53,606
Office expenses.....	318,467	355,387	382,562	95,832
Shipping	31,157	31,796	31,582	—
Secret service fund.....	7,200	8,000	8,000	—
Relief in case of death, injury, illness	38,000	123,500	1,224	—
Sinking fund.....	4,753	3,869	3,869	—
Reserve	50,000	50,000	—	—
Construction and repair of office buildings	122,644	205,883	208,984	—
Grants-in-aid and subsidies	—	—	—	—
Missionary works	32,000	33,000	32,000	30,000
Tours to Japan of natives	1,500	2,000	1,560	1,560
Encouragement of study	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Encouragement of charity works	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Improvement of native manners and customs.....	5,000	5,000	4,815	4,815
Survey of land.....	48,280	53,540	51,119	—
Survey of conditions of the Islands	23,348	—	—	—
Total	882,853	1,073,890	938,613	188,813
<i>Education :</i>				
Salaries	188,829	165,000	149,602	108,267
Office expenses.....	85,614	68,950	42,983	32,631
Educational expenses.....	50,539	49,763	44,928	36,690
Relief in case of death.....	—	—	250	250
Construction and repair of school buildings and teachers' residences	129,390	33,700	32,938	9,916
Total	454,372	317,413	270,703	187,756
<i>Sanitation :</i>				
Salaries	115,580	115,580	112,175	68,036
Office expenses.....	90,410	85,231	81,759	49,588
Hospitals.....	50,791	50,791	49,531	30,041
Prevention of epidemics	2,139	2,300	3,505	2,274
Public health.....	2,344	2,800	2,046	1,263
Construction and repair of hospital and official residences	19,410	10,000	10,703	6,492
Total	280,674	266,702	259,722	157,694
<i>Police and prisons :</i>				
Salaries	31,176	30,571	31,133	20,199
Office expenses.....	155,568	150,887	128,756	83,537
Prisons	4,694	4,694	5,504	3,168
Transportation of prisoners and the accused and police allowance	1,050	1,050	1,014	658
Construction and repair of police-stations and official residences	66,727	13,900	10,053	6,522
Construction and repair of prisons	—	36,925	37,730	21,714
Total	259,215	238,027	214,193	135,798

ITEM	Estimates		Settled Accounts	
	1930	1929	1929	Expenses incurred for the direct benefit of the natives included in the figures shown in the adjoining column
	yen	yen	yen	yen
<i>Law Courts:</i>				
Salaries	37,360	37,360	39,822	14,563
Office expenses.....	16,468	14,870	11,859	4,337
Trials and registrations	525	525	332	121
Construction and repair of offices and official residences	4,370	—	2,240	819
Total	58,723	52,755	54,254	19,840
<i>Communication and Transport:</i>				
Salaries	131,748	131,748	113,035	470
Office expenses	178,855	164,518	164,293	683
Communication works	166,828	183,544	155,720	648
Maintenance of nautical marks	1,445	1,277	895	—
Relief in case of death.....	—	—	1,094	—
Construction and repair of post-offices and official residences.....	3,919	8,660	9,385	39
Construction and repair of nautical marks	21,329	24,020	18,763	—
Construction and repair of roads and harbours.....	47,635	55,130	52,385	33,987
Improvement of Saipan harbour	68,489	208,000	142,748	—
Construction of passage for steam-launches in Palau	6,942	25,562	19,426	—
Subsidy to Navigation	722,000	750,000	779,700	186,700
Total	1,349,190	1,552,459	1,457,448	222,527
<i>Meteorological observatory:</i>				
Salaries	9,680	4,840	5,572	3,615
Office expenses.....	17,616	17,351	17,148	11,126
Observation work	2,560	2,560	3,011	1,954
Total	29,856	24,751	25,731	16,695
<i>Industry:</i>				
Salaries	49,460	37,700	41,119	26,678
Office expenses.....	37,437	37,783	35,571	23,078
Industrial experiments	83,220	88,586	82,960	53,824
Products Museum	1,000	1,000	410	266
Prevention and destruction of injurious insects.....	8,000	8,000	7,145	109
Construction and repair of the Industrial Experimental Station and official residences	206,275	—	1,687	1,095
Scientific investigation of marine products, management of forests, etc.	88,687	75,451	63,915	31,117
Encouragement of industries	489,820	563,050	533,160	7,879
Total	913,899	811,570	765,971	144,046
<i>Phosphate Mining Station:</i>				
Salaries	23,860	23,860	15,819	—
Office expenses.....	18,362	16,564	13,878	—
Undertaking expenses	365,000	381,463	348,116	—
Relief in case of death, injury and illness	500	500	278	—
Construction and repair of establishments and official residences.....	48,000	48,000	47,926	—
Total	455,722	470,387	426,019	—
<i>Generation of electricity and ice-making:</i>				
Office expenses.....	12,024	25,760	14,258	679
Plant	4,693	5,513	3,433	273
Generation of electricity, and ice-making	45,140	47,516	44,533	1,590
Construction and repair of establishments	3,990	33,639	27,117	968
Total	65,847	112,428	89,342	3,510
Aggregate total	4,750,351	4,920,382	4,501,999	1,076,679

N. B.—(1) Amounts not exceeding 1 yen are omitted.

(2) The estimated total amount of the expenditure for the fiscal year 1930 was 4,850,347 yen, but for carrying out its policy of financial retrenchment the Government recast the estimates by cutting off 99,996 yen from the budgetary estimates already approved by the Diet and framed working estimates, within which the expenditure for the administration of the mandated territory was required to be defrayed. Accordingly the figures in the above table show the amounts of the working estimates referred to (estimates for the fiscal year 1930 in the above table show the working estimates). The total amount of the estimates of the expenditure for the fiscal year 1930 is 4,750,351 yen. As compared with the total amount of the estimates of the expenditure for the preceding year, which was 4,920,382 yen, the figures represent a decrease of 170,031 yen. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that though the expenditure for education was increased by 58,519 yen, (the reason that the figures do not tally with the increased amount of the settled accounts in the above table is that reduction was made in the amount of the expenditure already approved and that the fixed rate of calculation was changed. The same reason holds good with the figures that follow), that for police affairs by 21,459 yen, that for communication and transport by 21,169 yen, that for survey of the conditions of the Islands by 32,084 yen, (including 8,182 yen needed as reserves and included in general office expenses) that for civil engineering and repair works by 536,567 yen, that for the encouragement of productive industry by 105,000 yen and that for other items by 144,306, in all by 919,102 yen, 1,089,133 yen was cut off from the amount of the expenditure for the preceding year as well as from that of the expenditure already approved.

(3) The total amount of the settled accounts of the expenditure for the fiscal year 1929 is 4,501,999 yen. As compared with the estimated amount of the same, which was 4,920,382 yen, the figures show a decrease of 418,383 yen. The decrease is accounted for by the fact 141,369 yen was carried forward to the following year, because certain construction works were not completed and payment of subsidies to navigation was unfinished within the year, besides retrenchment in the estimates already approved was carried out. The following figures show the amounts of expenditure carried forward to the following year:

Expenditure needed for police and prisons...	3,931	yen { for construction of residences for police officers stationed in Tinian.
Expenditure needed for communication and transport	137,437	{ 101,113 yen for construction and repair of Saipan har- bour. 7,224 yen for opening of pas- sage for steam launches in Palau. 29,100 for subsidizing naviga- tion.

AMOUNTS OF SUBSIDIES GRANTED TO THE SOUTH SEAS BUREAU FROM THE STATE TREASURY SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT IN 1922.

1922	5,239,960.....	(including 1,938,878 yen
1923	3,000,000	for purchasing Angaur
1924	2,780,203	phosphate mines)
1925	1,800,000	
1926	1,800,000	
1927	1,800,000	
1928	1,800,000	
1929	1,500,000	
1930	1,000,000	
Total	20,720,163	

N. B.—(1) The figures for 1922 to 1929 show the settled accounts, while those for 1930 are estimates.

(2) Besides the above mentioned, the profits obtained by the Angaur Mining Station may be regarded as subsidies from the State Treasury.

II. Taxation System.

(a) General Remarks.

On the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, the taxation system was adjusted and the taxes were classified into four species, namely, poll-tax and mining tax (direct taxes) and port clearance dues and customs duties (indirect taxes).

The Chief of the Branch Bureau levies taxes in accordance with the provisions of an Imperial Ordinance and South Seas Bureau Orders promulgated under the authorization given thereby, which form revenue in the Special Accounts of the South Seas Bureau.

(b) Poll-tax.

(1) General Remarks.—During the occupation of the Islands by the Imperial Navy, the poll-tax was collected mainly in accordance with the German system hitherto in force, the rates being 20 yen per capita on people other than natives and under 10 yen on natives. The rates on the natives were fixed by the Chief of the Civil Administration Station for each community or tribe after taking into consideration its usage and circumstances. He was also authorized to increase the rate up to 20 yen on wealthy natives.

On the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, in July, 1922, the Poll-tax Regulations were amended, the following being the chief alterations.

(2) Poll-tax on people other than native inhabitants.—Hitherto the rate had been a uniform one of 20 yen. To secure a fair adjustment of taxation, taxes have been divided into eight grades, the amounts ranging from 5 yen to 50 yen. The Chief of the Branch Bureau determines which grade a taxpayer should belong to after taking into consideration his conditions of life, and the property he possesses. The taxes are collected in two instalments.

The poll-tax is imposed on male persons of above 16 years of age living in the South Sea Islands, but the following persons are exempted from payment:—

- (a) Persons engaged in the propagation of religion.
- (b) Persons in needy circumstances and unable to pay the tax.
- (c) Persons who have not lived in the Islands for more than six months since their arrival.
- (d) Persons temporarily staying in the Islands.

The poll-tax in arrears may be collected from defaulters by the appropriate procedure in accordance with the "Law for the Collection of State Taxes" and "Rules for the Collection of Taxes and Other Public Charges in the South Sea Islands."

The following table shows the amounts imposed in 1929 and 1930:—

GRADE	Amount <i>yen</i>	Settled accounts for 1929		Estimates for 1930	
		Total No. of taxpayers	Collected <i>yen</i>	Total No. of taxpayers	Amount to be Collected <i>yen</i>
1st	50	7	350	7	350
2nd	40	8	320	10	400
3rd.....	30	24 (4)	660	30	900
4th	20	33 (5)	610	50	1,000

GRADE	Amount	Settled accounts for 1929		Estimates for 1930	
		Total No. of taxpayers	Collected	Total No. of taxpayers	Amount to be Collected
	<i>yen</i>		<i>yen</i>		<i>yen</i>
5th.....	15	93 (12)	1,305	200	3,000
6th.....	10	258 (19)	2,485	619	6,190
7th.....	7	607 (55)	4,056	1,300	9,100
8th.....	5	7,112 (718)	33,765	3,584	17,920
Total.....		8,142 (813)	43,551	5,800	38,860

N.B.—(1) The figures in brackets in the column headed "Total No. of Tax-payers" show the number of persons who, having become liable to taxation or having been relieved of the obligation in the course of the year, paid only a moiety of the tax.

(2) Amounts not exceeding one yen are omitted.

(3) Poll-tax on the native inhabitants.—With regard to the poll-tax on the natives, the old Regulations are followed in the main. The amount of the tax is fixed within a maximum limit of 10 yen by the Chief of the Branch Bureau after taking into consideration the local conditions and usage and obtaining the approval of the Director of the South Seas Bureau.

While, as before said, the Chief of the Branch Bureau fixes the rates of the poll-tax on people other than the natives, and also the grades of the tax-payers for each individual, after taking into consideration their conditions of life, incomes and property, he fixes the amount of the poll-tax on the natives for each individual community after taking into consideration the degree of their wealth, local conditions and usage. In doing so, he invites opinions from the competent village officials and should obtain the approval of the Director of the South Seas Bureau. As a general rule, the amount of the poll-tax on the natives is fixed for each community, and persons living in one and the same community pay each an equal proportion of the tax, but on wealthy natives the Chief of the Branch Bureau may impose a tax up to a maximum of 40 yen after obtaining the approval of the Director of the South Seas Bureau. The maximum amount imposed was formerly 20 yen, but considering the degree of wealth possessed by natives, it was raised to 40 yen by a Bureau Order promulgated in February, 1927.

The poll-tax is levied upon male persons above 16 years of age, but the following persons are exempted from payment:—

- (a) Persons who are supporting five or more children below the age of 16, except wealthy persons.
- (b) Persons who are unable to work on account of senility, deformity or incurable disease.

Further, the Chief of the Branch Bureau may, after obtaining the approval of the Director of the South Seas Bureau, exempt persons living in places visited by natural calamities or those who are recognized to be in special circumstances, from paying the tax.

The poll-tax is collected from individual tax-payers by village officials, who forward it to the Chief of the Branch Bureau. Until 1921, the village officials were entitled to a maximum of one-half of the tax they collected, but after the revision of the "Poll Tax Regulations for the South Sea Islands" in 1922, this system was abolished and they are now paid fixed salaries. The poll-tax is compulsorily collected from native defaulters, as is the case with tax-payers other than natives.

A special taxation system is in force in the district (the Marshall Group) under the jurisdiction of the Jaluit Branch Bureau. Following the old usage in these islands, each tribal chief is made the tax-payer and is required to pay the poll-tax in copra, the quantity of copra to be handed over to the authorities being fixed for each community. The quantity of copra to be delivered, however, is not determined in accordance with the number of inhabitants, nor by comparison with the rates levied in other districts. The amount of money representing the tax in copra shows the price at which the authorities sold it, and since the price fluctuates according to market quotations, the revenue of the South Seas Bureau from this source varies from year to year.

This system is based on the tribal system which is peculiar to the district in question. From early times the natives of the Marshall Group have been divided into the two classes of Iroiji, the ruling class comprising a few tribal chiefs, and Kajur, the ruled class. All the lands are owned by the tribal chiefs, while the people in general possess no land but work the lands by permission of the owners to whom they deliver in return half of the crops they raise thereon. It is provided in "Poll-Tax Regulations for the Natives" that the precedents of former times shall be observed for the time being. Following the usage prevailing under the German régime, the same quantities of copra are collected in lieu of cash as poll-tax. Though called poll-tax, if its real nature is closely studied, it is seen to be different from poll-tax and may be said to be a sort of tax imposed on the tribal chiefs.

Opinions differ as to the advisability of retaining this usage, but as it is bound up with the old usage of the tribal system, its abolition is a matter requiring mature consideration. Accordingly it is still provisionally retained.

The following table shows the amount of the poll-tax imposed in 1929 and 1930:—

RATE	Settled accounts for 1929		Estimates for 1930	
	No. of tax-payers	Collected	No. of tax-payers	Amounts to be Collected
(Men of property)		<i>yen</i>		<i>yen</i>
40 yen	1	40	1	40
20 yen	4	80	4	80
15 yen	13	195	13	195
10 yen	36	360	36	360
(People in general)				
5 yen	2,977	14,885	2,541	12,705
4 yen	1,254	5,016	939	3,756
3 yen	4,510	13,530	4,653	13,959
2 yen	975	1,950	1,317	2,634
1 yen	186	186	186	186
Paid in copra	226.5 tons.	27,882	226 tons.	27,120
Total	9,956 226.5 tons.	64,124	9,690 226 tons.	61,035

N. B.—The divergence of 14,402 yen between the settled amount of poll-tax (93,273 yen), mentioned in the settled accounts of net revenue, and the above total of the settled amount of poll-tax (107,675 yen including 64,124 yen from natives and 43,551 yen from non-natives) given in the above table, is due to the fact that the latter includes what was not yet actually received.

(c) Mining Tax.

In accordance with the "South Sea Islands Mining Regulations," (enacted in August, 1916), persons undertaking mining industry are required

to pay a mining tax of one yen per year for every 1,000 *tsubo* (one *tsubo* is equal to about 35.58 square feet) of the mining lots they exploit. (Vide "South Sea Islands Mining Regulations").

The mining concession granted in 1924 to collect phosphate in Togobai Island under the jurisdiction of the Palau Branch Bureau was never subsequently worked and the authorities, concluding that the concessionaires would never take up business, cancelled the concession in April, 1929. Accordingly at present no revenue is obtained from the mining tax.

(d) Port-Clearance Dues.

Before the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, customs duties were levied on import and on chief items of export such as copra, tortoise-shell, niloticop shell and phosphate. In May, 1922, the "Regulations concerning the Customs Duties" were revised and the export duties were thereby abolished and the "Regulations concerning Port-Clearance Dues in the South Sea Islands" were newly promulgated.

In Japan and its colonies, excise duties are imposed on intoxicating liquors, sugar and so forth. As, however, those duties are not levied in the South Sea Islands, in case such articles are exported from the Islands to Japan or its colonies, port-clearance dues equal in rate to the duties levied at their destination are collected in the Islands, but no dues are levied when they are consumed in the Islands or exported to foreign countries. At present practically all the port-clearance dues collected in the Islands are those imposed on sugar and alcohol. The following table shows the quantity of these goods exported to Japan proper and the amount of the dues collected:—

Classification	Quantity exported	Amount of dues <i>yen</i>	Amount of dues, collection of which was postponed <i>yen</i>	Amount of dues in arrears collected <i>yen</i>	Amount of dues actually collected <i>yen</i>
1929					
Sugar	220,654 piculs	1,132,145	551,625	270,150	850,670
Molasses	444 kg.	704	—	—	704
Alcohol	3,339,90 litres	313,868	303,039	7,672	18,501
Whisky and other liquors containing alcohol	630,00 "	45,411	23,364	—	22,047
Total	—	1,492,130	878,028	277,822	891,925
1928					
Sugar	181,010 piculs	905,058	270,148	316,872	951,782
Alcohol	229,254 litres	215,019	195,392	35,482	55,109
Whisky and other liquors containing alcohol	640 "	244	—	—	244
Total		1,120,324	465,540	352,354	1,007,139
1927					
Sugar	200,342 piculs	1,026,186	316,872	249,225	958,538
Alcohol	346,401 litres	325,418	281,514	14,563	58,467
Shochu and beverages con- taining alcohol	123 "	36	—	—	36
Total		1,351,640	598,387	263,788	1,017,042
1926					
Sugar	157,905 piculs	740,747	249,225	194,940	686,462
Alcohol	172,439 litres	161,750	160,256	—	1,493
Shochu and beverages con- taining alcohol	153 "	55	—	—	55
Total		902,552	409,481	194,940	688,011

Year	Classification	Quantity exported	Amount of dues <i>yen</i>	Amount of dues, collection of which was postponed <i>yen</i>	Amount of dues in arrears collected <i>yen</i>	Amount of dues actually collected <i>yen</i>
1925	123,625 piculs	525,333	194,940	321,200	651,594
1924	99,127 "	465,135	321,200	138,300	282,235
1923	48,277 "	241,385	138,300	—	103,085
1922	1,159 "	7,988	—	—	7,988
Estimates for 1930						
	Sugar	315,000 piculs	1,537,500	—	—	—
	Alcohol	108,000 litres	102,600	—	—	—
	Total	1,640,100	—	—	—

- N.B.—(1) The figures in the above table show amounts for each fiscal year. Amounts not exceeding one yen are omitted.
- (2) Postponement of payment of dues is allowed in accordance with Article V of the Regulations concerning Port Clearance Dues in the South Sea Islands.
- (3) "Quantity exported" does not include that for procedure for exemption of dues has not been completed within the year in question. In consequence the figures do not tally with those showing quantities exported to Japan given in Paragraph (b) of "General Conditions of Police Control" in Chapter II dealing with administration in general.
- (4) "Amount of dues" includes amount of dues, the collection of which was postponed, but does not include the amount of dues in arrear since the preceding year and collected in the year under review.
- (5) That the figures for alcohol in the column headed "amount of dues in arrears collected" do not tally with those in the column headed "amount of dues, collection of which was postponed" is due to the fact that in accordance with the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 310 of 1926 (Concerning the Exemption of Port Clearance Dues on Alcohol, Intoxicating Liquors and Drinks Containing Alcohol) the dues, collection of which had been postponed, were exempted in the year following.
- (6) Port clearance dues collected before 1926 were only those on sugar.

III. Customs Duties System.

Prior to the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, the mandated territory was an independent customs zone, its customs relations with the Mandatory Power and its colonies being the same as existed with other foreign countries. In respect to tariff, goods were classified into several kinds and simple method of taxation was adopted. On the adoption of the terms of the Mandate for the South Sea Islands, the Japanese Government abolished the customs barrier up to then existing between the territory and the Mandatory Power and its colonies, and adopted a system to make more free the communications and trade between them. In May, 1922, the Government promulgated Imperial Ordinance No. 295 which was put into operation on June 1 of the same year, by which it was provided that with regard to customs system and the customs tariff in the South Sea Islands, the Customs Law, the Customs Tariff Law and collateral Laws and Imperial Ordinances of the Japanese Empire should apply with a few exceptions.

The open ports are Saipan, Palau, Angaur, Jaluit and Truk, but the importation of a certain specified goods is prohibited at Angaur.

N.B.—If importation of all kinds of goods were allowed at Angaur which is not far from Palau, a regular customs staff should be stationed there. Besides, as phosphate mining is the only existing enterprise, there is not much demand for goods. It is for these reasons that the importation of certain specified goods is there prohibited.

The revenue raised from customs duties in 1929 was as follows:—

Collected by	Amount Collected
Saipan Branch Bureau.....	66,558 yen
Palau Branch Bureau	3,201
Truk Branch Bureau	4,113
Jaluit Branch Bureau	6,505
Total	<hr/> 80,377

CHAPTER IV.

Education.

I. Government Educational Institutions.

A. General Remarks.

In December, 1915, the "Regulations for Primary Schools in the South Sea Islands" were promulgated and Primary Schools were established in Saipan and five other places, to commence the education of native children. In July, 1918, the "Regulations for Native Schools in the South Sea Islands" were enacted and the Primary Schools were thereafter re-named Native Schools. The teaching staff was also augmented in force and additional schools were established.

In April, 1919, the "Regulations for Primary Schools in the South Sea Islands" were enacted respecting the education of Japanese children, and Primary Schools were established in Saipan and Truk, and later in Palau, Yap and Ponape.

On the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, the "Regulations for the Organization of the South Seas Bureau Primary Schools" and the "Regulations for the Organization of the South Seas Bureau Public Schools" were promulgated, defining the organization and sphere of these schools. The Native Schools were thereby re-named Public Schools, and the regulations governing Primary and Public Schools were revised.

Further, for the vocational education of natives the Apprentice-Woodworkers Training School of the South Seas Bureau was established in April, 1926, attached to the Korrer Public School under the jurisdiction of the Palau Branch Bureau.

To this school are admitted boys from all districts selected from among those who have completed the course of instruction at the Public Schools and have gone through the supplementary course, and there they are given instruction in building and carpentry.

B. Primary Schools.

(a) General Remarks.—The Primary School is principally intended for the primary education of Japanese children and is divided into two courses, Ordinary and Higher. (A School which affords both the Ordinary and Higher Courses is called an Ordinary and Higher Primary School). The number of the existing Primary Schools is 9, being the same as in the preceding year, but one Primary School having had the Higher Primary School course established in it, the number of the existing Higher Primary Schools is 3.

No tuition fees are charged in the Primary Schools, but the pupils must provide themselves with necessary articles and bear all other necessary expenses of study.

(b) School Course and Curricula.—The course of study lasts six years under the Ordinary Course and two years under the Higher Course. The school year begins on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the following year. The curricula and the number of teaching hours per week were amended in April, 1928, in conformity with the standard of Primary Schools in Japan.

I. CURRICULA OF ORDINARY COURSE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL.

SUBJECTS	FIRST YEAR CLASS	Hours per week	SECOND YEAR CLASS	Hours per week	THIRD YEAR CLASS	Hours per week	FOURTH YEAR CLASS	Hours per week	FIFTH YEAR CLASS	Hours per week	SIXTH YEAR CLASS
Ethics	Essential points of ethics	2	Do.	2	Do.	2	Do.	2	Do.	2	Do.
Japanese language	Pronunciation, Kana characters, Chinese characters in daily use, reading of easy sentences, writing, composition, and conversation.	10	Kana characters, Chinese characters in daily use, reading of easy sentences, writing, composition and conversation.	12	Chinese characters in daily use, reading of easy sentences, writing, composition and conversation.	12	Do.	9	Do.	9	Do.
Arithmetic	Reading and writing of numbers up to 100 and simple calculations.	5	Reading and writing of numbers up to 1,000 and simple calculations.	6	Calculations in integral numbers.	6	Do., and reading and writing of decimals and simple calculation in decimals.	4	Calculations in integral numbers, decimals, and fractions, and use of abacus.	4	Proportions, percentages, and use of abacus.
Japanese history											
Geography											
Natural Science											
Drawing	Representation of simple figures and objects.		Do.	1	Do.	1	Do.		Do.		Do.
Singing	Simple songs.		{ Do. Do.	1 3	Do. Do.	1 3	Do. Do.	2 3	Do. Do.	2 3	Do. Do.
Physical exercises	Gymnastics, drill and sports.	4									
Sewing							Method of using needles, sewing and mending of ordinary clothes and cutting of cloth.	3	Do.	3	Do.
Craftsmanship	Elementary handicraft.		Do.		Do.		Do.		Do.		Do.
Total		21		23		{ 28 for boys. 29 for girls.		{ 28 for boys. 30 for girls.		{ 28 for boys. 30 for girls.	

N. B.—Drawing may be taught one hour per week in the 1st and 2nd year classes.

Craftsmanship may be taught one hour per week in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year classes and two hours per week in the 4th, 5th and 6th year classes.

II. CURRICULA OF HIGHER COURSE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL.

SUBJECTS	Hours per week	FIRST YEAR CLASS	Hours per week	SECOND YEAR CLASS
Ethics	2	Essential points of Ethics.	2	Do.
Japanese language	6	Reading and writing of Chinese characters in daily use and reading of ordinary sentences and composition.	6	Do.
Arithmetic	4	Integral numbers, decimals, fractions, algebraic and geometrical calculations and use of abacus.	4	Proportions, percentages, algebraic and geometrical calculations and use of abacus, (and ordinary book-keeping).
Japanese history	2	Outline of Japanese history.	2	Continued from preceding year.
Geography	2	Outline of foreign geography.	2	Supplementary study of geography.
Natural science	2	Elementary botany, zoology, mineralogy, natural phenomena, ordinary physical and chemical phenomena, chemical elements and compounds, structure and working of simple machines, physiology, and hygiene.	2	Natural phenomena, ordinary physical and chemical phenomena, chemical elements and compounds, structure and working of simple machines, outline of physiology and hygiene.
Drawing	1	Representation of simple figures and objects.	1	Do. (and simple geometrical figures.)
Craftsmanship	1	Elementary draughtsmanship and handicraft.	1	Do.
Singing	1	Singing in unison and in two parts.	1	Do.
Physical exercises	3	Gymnanstics, drill and sports.	3	Do.
Industry	{ 5 for boys. 2 for girls.	Outline of agriculture, industry and commerce.	{ 5 for boys. 2 for girls.	Do.
Housekeeping and sewing ...	4	Outline of food, clothing, habitation, nursing, household economy, sewing and mending of ordinary clothes and cutting of cloth.	4	Do.
Total	29 for boys. 30 for girls.		29 for boys. 30 for girls.	

N.B.—Any of the subjects of study mentioned in Clause 2 of Article XX of “Ordinance for Primary Schools,” may be taught not exceeding 3 hours per week in the case of boys and not exceeding 2 hours per week in the case of girls in addition to the number of hours given in the above table.

The number of teaching hours per week may be increased beyond what is permitted by the preceding regulation, but the total number of hours a week shall not exceed 32 hours.

The above regulation shall not prejudice practical lessons being given outside school hours.

III. NUMBER OF CLASSES AND PUPILS.

The number of classes and pupils in the Primary Schools at the end of April, 1930, was respectively as follows:—

Branch Bureau	SCHOOL	No. of classes			No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils		
		Ordinary Course	Higher Course	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Sipan	Saipan Ordinary and Higher Primary School	7	1	8	8	220 Ordinary	200 Ordinary	420 Ordinary
	Raurau Ordinary Primary School	2	—	2	3	45 Higher	40 Higher	85 Higher
	Chatcha Ordinary Primary School	2	—	2	2	70	71	141
	Tanapak Ordinary Primary School	3	—	3	4	62	59	121
	Tinian Ordinary and Higher School	10	—	10	10	69	63	132
						195 Ordinary	167 Ordinary	362 Ordinary
Yap	Yap Ordinary Primary School	1	—	1	1	15 Higher	11 Higher	26 Higher
Palau	Palau Ordinary and Higher Primary School	3	1	4	4	4	11	15
						70 Ordinary	63 Ordinary	133 Ordinary
Truk	Truk Ordinary Primary School	1	—	1	1	5 Higher	2 Higher	7 Higher
Ponape	Ponape Ordinary Primary School	1	—	1	2	15	14	29
						19	19	38
	Total	30	2	32	35	724 Ordinary	667 Ordinary	1,391 Ordinary
						65 Higher	53 Higher	118 Higher

C. Public School.

(1) General Remarks.

A Public School is an institution at which primary education is given to native children, its fundamental object being the imparting of moral senses as well as of such knowledge and capacity as are indispensable to the advancement and improvement of their lives, with due regard, at the same time, to their physical development, (Vide Article I of the "Regulations for the South Seas Bureau Public Schools").

Inasmuch as the local condition and the standard of living of the natives differ greatly from those prevailing elsewhere, special attention has been paid in drawing up the curricula to make them fit the degree of intellect and ability possessed by the natives as well as the local conditions, and the pupils are treated with sympathy and liberality in order to promote good manners and to elevate their personal character, so that when they grow up they may be capable of enhancing and enjoying the blessings of advanced civilization.

As a rule, children eligible to attend a Public School are children of natives, who are above eight years of age before the date when the school year begins.

No tuition fees are charged on the pupils of a Public School. They are also provided gratis with text-books, paper, ink and other necessary articles as well as with the material needed in the practical lessons. Further, clothing and board are also provided gratis in certain localities. Finally, children suffering from diseases, such as trachoma or skin diseases, which cannot be ignored from the standpoint of school hygiene, are provided with medical treatment at Government expense.

(2) School Course and Curricula.

The regular course of a Public School lasts for three years, but for the benefit of children desiring to continue their studies after completing the course, a supplementary course is attached, with a term of two years. The supplementary course is at present provided only in the Public Schools established at the sites of the Branch Bureau.

The school year of the Public School begins on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the following year. The curricula for the Public Schools, as revised in September, 1928, are as follows:—

I. CURRICULA OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SUBJECTS	Hours per week	FIRST YEAR CLASS	Hours per week	SECOND YEAR CLASS	Hours per week	THIRD YEAR CLASS
Ethics	1	Essential points of ethics.	1	Do.	1	Do.
Japanese language	12	Pronunciation. Conversation. Reading and writing of and composition in <i>kana</i> characters. Chinese characters in daily use and easy spoken sentences.	12	Conversation. Reading and writing of and composition in <i>kana</i> , Chinese characters in daily use and easy spoken sentences.	12	Conversation. Reading and writing of and composition in Chinese characters in daily use and easy spoken sentences.
Arithmetic	5	Reading and writing of numbers up to 100 and simple calculation.	5	Reading and writing of numbers up to 1,000 and simple calculation.	5	Calculations in integral numbers.
Natural science			1	Observation of natural objects and natural phenomena.	2	Botany, Zoology mineralogy and natural phenomena. Ordinary physical and chemical phenomena. Hygiene of daily life.
Drawing	1	Simple drawing.	1	Do.	1	Do.
Craftsmanship	1	Manufacture of simple articles.	1	Do.	1	Do.
Singing	3	Simple singing in unison.	1	Do.	1	Do.
Physical exercises.....		Sports, drill and gymnastics.	2	Do.	2	Do.
Agriculture.....			1	Outline of agriculture.	2	Do.
House-keeping (for girls)...			1	Simple household matters, and sewing of ordinary clothes.	2	Do.
Total	23		25 26	for boys. for girls.	27 29	for boys. for girls.

N. B.—Practical lessons may be given outside the scheduled hours.

II. CURRICULA OF SUPPLEMENTARY COURSE AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SUBJECTS	Hours per week	FIRST YEAR CLASS	Hours per week	SECOND YEAR CLASS
Ethics	1	Essential points of ethics.	1	Do.
Japanese language	10	Conversation. Reading and writing of and composition in Chinese characters in daily use and easy spoken sentences.	10	Do.
Arithmetic.....	4	Calculations in integral numbers and decimals (use of abacus).	4	Calculations in fractions and percentages (use of abacus).
Geography.....	1	Outline of geography of the Islands and Japan.	1	Do. and outline of the geography of the world.
Natural science	2	Botany, zoology, mineralogy, natural phenomena, ordinary physical and chemical phenomena.	2	Do. and elementary physiology and hygiene.
Drawing	1	Simple drawing.	1	Do.
Craftsmanship	2	Manufacture of simple articles.	2	Do.
Singing	1	Simple singing in unison and in two parts.	1	Do.
Physical exercises	2	Gymnastics, drill and sports.	2	Do.
Agriculture	4	Outline of agriculture.	4	Do.
House-keeping (for girls).....	2	Simple household matters, and sewing of ordinary clothes.	2	Do.
Total	28 30	for boys. for girls.	28 30	for boys. for girls.

N. B.—Practical lesson may be given outside the scheduled hours.

With the exception of the national language, teaching for which a series of readers had been specially compiled so as to keep uniformity of teaching, other subjects of study had formerly no detailed regulations for teaching excepted those shown in the curricula and regulations for teaching. For this reason, matters taught differed according to different schools, leaving much to be desired in point of uniformity of teaching. Accordingly the authorities concerned decided since 1928 to establish the essential matters to be taught concerning each subject of study in conformity with directions given in the newly established regulations for teaching. Thus in 1928 the essential matters to be taught were established concerning morals and arithmetic, in 1929 concerning geography and in 1930 concerning science and agriculture. As for the other subjects of study, they are being attended to at present and will be similarly disposed of one after another (Vide "Regulations for Public Schools," "Purport of the Amendment of the Regulations for the Public Schools and Matters to be Paid Attention to in Enforcing the Amended Regulations").

(3) Teaching Staff.

In a Public School, the pupils are divided into several classes in proportion to their numbers, and a teacher is appointed to each class. As regards the appointment of teachers, there is no particular provision except that they must possess the qualification necessary for officials of *hannin* rank. However, they are, as a rule, appointed from among persons qualified to be teachers at primary schools in Japan Proper.

To assist the teacher, assistant teachers are appointed to Public Schools. The assistant teachers are appointed from among native candidates in accord-

ance with the "Regulations for the Appointment of Assistant Teachers." There is no special institution for training assistant teachers. Besides the above-mentioned, teachers who are not regular members of the staff may be appointed to Public Schools to give instruction in special subjects, if necessary.

(4) Number of Public Schools.

The number of Public Schools existing in 1929 was 21. A new school having been established in Monday Island in 1930, there are now 22 schools in all.

(5) Number of Pupils and Classes Respectively.

The number of classes and pupils in the Public Schools as returned at the end of April, 1930, was as follows.

Branch Bureau	Name of Public School	No. of classes			No. of teachers		No. of Pupils		
		Regular course	Supplementary course	Total	Japanese	Natives	Boys	Girls	Total
Saipan	{ Saipan Public School	3	2	5	5	1	{ 100 reg. 63 sup.	{ 76 reg. 26 sup.	{ 176 reg. 89 sup.
	{ Rota Public School	1	—	1	1	1	23	14	37
Palau	{ Korror Public School	3	2	5	6	1	{ 97 reg. 79 sup.	{ 53 reg. 31 sup.	{ 150 reg. 110 sup.
	{ Marukiyuku Public School	2	—	2	2	1	40	42	82
	{ Garaudo Public School	2	—	2	2	1	51	43	94
	{ Pelitu Public School	2	—	2	2	1	34	34	68
	{ Angaur Public School	1	—	1	2	1	30	22	52
Yap	{ Yap Public School	2	2	4	5	1	{ 62 reg. 54 sup.	{ 39 reg. 45 sup.	{ 101 reg. 99 sup.
	{ Nifu Public School	1	—	1	1	1	32	24	56
	{ Maki Public School	3	—	3	3	1	102	44	146
Truk	{ Summer Island Public School	2	2	4	4	1	{ 81 reg. 77 sup.	{ 35 reg. 17 sup.	{ 116 reg. 94 sup.
	{ Wednesday Island Public School	2	—	2	2	1	91	45	136
	{ Spring Island Public School	2	—	2	2	1	95	38	133
	{ Winter Island Public School	1	—	1	1	1	40	21	61
	{ Monday Island Public School	1	—	1	1	1	33	21	54
Ponape	{ Colony Public School	3	2	5	5	1	{ 96 reg. 57 sup.	{ 56 reg. 34 sup.	{ 152 reg. 91 sup.
	{ Wu Public School	2	—	2	2	1	42	42	84
	{ Metaranium Public School	2	—	2	2	1	33	55	88
	{ Kity Public School	2	—	2	2	1	50	48	98
	{ Kusaie Public School	2	—	2	2	1	42	29	71
Jaluit	{ Jabaur Public School	3	1	4	5	1	{ 74 reg. 52 sup.	{ 61 reg. 12 sup.	{ 135 reg. 64 sup.
	{ Wotje Public School	2	—	2	2	1	79	48	127
Total		44	11	55	59	22	{ 1,327 reg. 382 sup.	{ 890 reg. 165 sup.	{ 2,217 reg. 547 sup.

N.B.—(1) The Japanese teacher at each of the Angaur Public School and Jabaur Public School is in charge of a special class for Japanese children.

(2) One of the Japanese teachers at the Korror Public School is a regular teacher at the Apprentice-Woodworkers School and four of them are non-regular teachers at the same School.

The number of classes and pupils respectively since 1922 is shown in the following table:—

Year	No. of schools	No. of teachers			No. of classes			No. of pupils								
		Japanese		Total	Regular		Supplementary	Total	Regular			Supplementary			Aggregate total	
		Natives	Foreigners		Boys	Girls			Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1922	17	38	18	56	38	10	48	1,195	715	1,910	257	80	337	1,452	795	2,247
1923	17	36	18	54	39	9	48	1,239	808	2,047	296	96	392	1,535	904	2,439
1924	17	48	18	66	39	9	48	1,252	874	2,126	389	117	506	1,641	991	2,632
1925	17	47	23	70	39	9	48	1,217	840	2,057	398	124	522	1,615	964	2,579
1926	19	54	19	73	44	9	53	1,200	832	2,033	340	107	447	1,540	940	2,480
1927	20	58	20	78	43	10	53	1,136	734	1,870	340	136	476	1,476	870	2,346
1928	21	62	21	83	43	10	53	1,263	768	2,031	348	132	480	1,611	900	2,511
1929	21	58	21	79	44	10	54	1,270	792	2,062	350	197	547	1,620	989	2,609
1930	22	59	22	81	44	11	55	1,327	890	2,217	382	165	547	1,709	1,055	2,764

(6) Percentage of Attendance.

Children of school age between 8 and 14 years of age are expected to attend school. Those who are in the regular course of a Public School or who have finished it in the course of this period are considered as school-going children and those who are not in it or have left school before finishing it as children not going to school. The following table shows the percentage of school-going children as it stood at the end of April of 1930:—

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS
END OF APRIL, 1930.

Branch Bureau	Attending school			Not attending school			Aggregate total			Percentage of attendance		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Saipan	216	164	380	120	137	257	336	301	637	64.29	54.49	59.65
Yap	335	230	565	157	204	361	492	434	926	63.09	53.00	61.02
Palau.....	469	394	863	24	17	41	493	411	904	95.13	95.86	95.46
Truk	388	204	592	1,024	1,014	2,038	1,412	1,218	2,630	27.48	16.75	22.51
Ponape	448	392	840	50	41	91	498	433	931	89.95	90.50	90.23
Jaluit.....	293	196	489	409	467	876	702	663	1,365	41.74	29.56	35.82
Total	2,149	1,580	3,729	1,784	1,880	3,664	3,933	3,460	7,393	54.64	45.66	50.44

N.B.—The above table was prepared on an investigation of children of school age between 8 and 14 years of age. As there are among the pupils in the regular course of Public Schools a rather large number above the age of 14 years, as will be seen in the appended table showing the situation as it stood at the end of April of 1930, the actual percentage of attendance is considered to be higher than that given above. Further, the lower percentage of attendance in the districts under the jurisdictions of the Truk and Jaluit Branch Bureaux as compared with those under the jurisdictions of the other Branch Bureaux is due to the fact that these districts contain many isolated islands lacking in means of communication, which make it inconvenient for the children of these islands to attend school.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Public Schools under Saipan Branch Bureau	12	3	15
" " " Yap " "	17	3	20
" " " Palau " "	7	4	11
" " " Truk " "	44	8	52
" " " Ponape " "	6	1	7
" " " Jaluit " "	4	1	5
Total.....	90	20	110

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN AT
PUBLIC SCHOOLS YEAR AFTER YEAR.

Branch Bureau	1927	1928	1929	1930
Saipan.....	64.27	62.25	61.95	56.65
Yap	51.27	54.29	56.98	61.02
Palau	86.77	88.89	91.63	95.46
Truk	14.25	18.25	19.38	22.51
Ponape	67.27	65.06	66.67	90.23
Jaluit	34.85	26.26	32.35	35.82
Total	43.61	44.08	45.73	50.44

N.B.—(1) As the percentages before 1926 did not take in count children in remote islands and are inconvenient for comparison, those are omitted (Vide the Annual Report for 1929).

(2) The high percentage of Palau is due to the fact that Public Schools are established in sufficient number there making it easy for children to attend school.

(7) Boarding Houses.

Public Schools in particular places such as the sites of the Branch Bureau are provided with boarding houses for accommodating pupils coming from outlying districts, board being provided free of charge. Each of those boarding houses has an Inspector, who is appointed by the Chief of the Branch Bureau from among the school teachers. The Inspector, under the direction of the Principal of the School, takes charge of the supervision and protection of the children living in the boarding house as well as the management of the house. (Vide "Rules concerning Business of and Allowances to Inspectors of Public School Boarding-houses").

The number of children living in such boarding houses at the end of April, 1930, was as follows:—

Name of School	Regular Course				Supplementary Course			Aggregated Total
	1st year class	2nd year class	3rd year class	Total	1st year class	2nd year class	Total	
Korrer Public School	3	4	7	14	36	27	63	77
Yap Public School	—	—	—	—	32	27	59	59
Summer Island Public School	25	20	18	63	12	7	19	82
Colony Public School	4	12	4	20	21	9	30	50
Jabaur Public School	6	11	8	25	11	4	15	40
Wotje Public School	5	8	25	38	—	—	—	38
Total	43	55	62	160	112	74	186	346

D. Vocational Education.

(1) The Apprentice-Woodworkers Training School.

(a) General Remarks.—The need of giving natives a knowledge of building has been recognized as urgent for the improvement of house construction as a first step towards elevating the conditions of native life, and since the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, the Branch Bureaux have been endeavouring to train natives in carpentry with a fair degree of success. In order to co-ordinate this work and make it still more successful, the Apprentice-Woodworkers Training School has been established attached to the Korrer Public School under the jurisdiction of the Palau Branch Bureau and was opened in May, 1926.

The aim of the Training School is the imparting of a knowledge and technical ability indispensable to such natives as desire to engage in building and carpentry.

The Principal of the Korrer Public School acts as Principal of the Training School, and technical instruction is given by one teacher and one assistant teacher. Ordinary lessons are given by the Public School teachers.

Those eligible for the first year class of the School are boys under 16 years of age, who have completed the supplementary course of a Public School with an excellent record and who have no domestic reason to prevent them from pursuing a course of study lasting for two years. It is the principle to admit every year to the school two or three boys from each of the districts under the jurisdiction of the different Branch Bureaux.

No tuition fees are charged on the pupils. They are also lent or provided gratis with all materials and other articles necessary for study. Further, all the pupils are given accommodation in the boarding house, where clothing and board are supplied free.

(b) The School Course and Curricula.—The course of study at the School extends over two years. Those who have completed it may remain at School if they desire for a period of less than one year as advanced students.

The curricula of the Apprentice-Woodworkers Training School is as follows:—

SUBJECT	Hours per week	FIRST YEAR CLASS	Hours per week	SECOND YEAR CLASS
Ethics	1	Essential points of ethics.	1	Do.
Japanese language.....	5	Reading and writing of Chinese characters in daily use; reading of ordinary sentence; composition.	5	Do.
Arithmetic	4	Integral numbers, decimals and equations (addition and subtraction with abacus).	4	Fractions, percentages and proportions (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division with abacus).
Drawing	2	Simple drawing and instrumental drawing.	2	Instrumental drawing and cartography.
Gymnastics	1	Drill, gymnastics and sports.	1	Do.
Architecture	5		5	
Material	(1)	Building material.	(1)	Do.
Building	(2)	Outline of construction.	(2)	Do.
Workmanship.....	(2)	Tools and workmanship.	(2)	Workmanship, colouring and designing.
Practice	18	Practical work.	18	Practical work and drawing.
Total	36		36	

N.B.—The Principal may increase the number of hours for practical lessons not exceeding an hour per day.

(c) The following table shows the respective numbers of the classes and pupils at the Apprentice-Woodworkers School at the end of April 1930:—

Class	Teaching staff	No. of Pupils			
		1st year class	2nd year class	Advanced course	Total
1	1 teacher 1 assistant	10	11	2	23

N.B.—Besides the teaching staff mentioned above, 4 teachers of the Korrer Public School are employed for teaching ordinary lessons.

Classified according to the native places of the pupils, their number is as follows:—

Class	Saipan	Yap	Palau	Truk	Ponape	Jaluit	Total
1st year.....	2	2	2	3	—	1	10
2nd year	—	2	4	2	1	2	11
Advanced course.....	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Total	2	5	6	5	2	3	23

(2) Short Term Classes.

Inasmuch as instruction in agriculture, forgery, handicraft, etc., is of great importance for the promotion of the welfare of the natives, the Branch

Bureaux undertake from time to time short term classes for teaching those arts.

The duration of such classes varies according to the different Branch Bureaux, but generally ranges between three months and one year. With regard to the subjects taught, there may be some difference according to the different Branch Bureaux, but roughly speaking, in agriculture are taught the cultivation of ordinary vegetables, horticultural plants and plants for special use, forestry and stock-farming; in forgery, the method of manufacturing metal tools; and in handicraft, methods of making hats and knitting. In those classes greater importance is attached to practice than to theory, the pupils being given lessons in practice and theory at the same time so that they may obtain practical ability in their work.

Not only are the pupils required to pay none of the expenses needed for study, but in most cases they are provided with board or allowances during the time they attend the class and are lent or provided gratis with the necessary tools and materials for their work.

The following table shows the number of pupils at the short-term classes held during 1929 and the expenditure incurred for them:—

CLASSIFICATION		Saipan	Yap	Palau	Truk	Ponape	Jaluit	Total	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Agriculture.....	{No. of pupils	8	8	10	10	7	—	43	43	43	35	17	82	217	147
	{Expenditure	¥ 575	¥ 408	¥ 488	¥ 720	¥ 355	—	¥ 2,546	¥ 2,254	¥ 2,405	¥ 1,949	¥ 1,091	¥ 3,261	¥ 5,670	¥ 5,848
Carpentry and sawing.....	{No. of pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	27	28	—
	{Expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	¥ 2,119	¥ 2,527	¥ 2,421	—
Forgery	{No. of pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
	{Expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	¥ 180	¥ 90	—
Handicraft	{No. of pupils	—	—	—	—	—	?	?	283	176	—	—	17	56	—
	{Expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	¥ 200	¥ 200	¥ 463	¥ 442	¥ 200	¥ 100	¥ 844	¥ 1,868	¥ 1,117
TOTAL	{No. of pupils	8	8	10	10	7	?	43(?)	326	219	35	39	129	303	147
	{Expenditure	¥ 575	¥ 408	¥ 488	¥ 720	¥ 355	¥ 200	¥ 2,746	¥ 2,720	¥ 2,847	¥ 2,149	¥ 3,311	¥ 6,813	¥ 10,050	¥ 6,461

N. B.—(1) Amounts not exceeding 1 yen are omitted.

(2) After the Apprentice Woodworkers Training School was established in Palau in 1926, the short term classes in carpentry and sawing hitherto held by Branch Bureaux were discontinued.

E. School Hygiene.

The "Rules concerning the Installation and Function of School Physicians" were enacted in August, 1926 according to which Schools Physicians are appointed from among the physicians in service at the South Seas Bureau Hospitals. It is the duty of those School Physicians to visit the schools (Primary and Public Schools) in their charge at least once every month (at convenient times in isolated isles and remote places) to investigate various matters concerning the school hygiene. Simultaneously with the above Rules, the "Rules concerning the Physical Examinations of School Children" were enacted, by virtue of which a physical examination of children of the Primary and Public Schools is carried out once every year. (Vide "Rules concerning the Physical Examination of School Children" in Chapter IV of the appended Collection of Laws and Ordinances).

According to the results of physical examinations, the children of Public Schools compare favourably with those of Primary Schools in height, weight and girth of chest as well as in general development of the body. But it is the cause of grave concern that children at Public Schools are generally poorly nourished and many cases of disease and abnormalities are found among them.

With regard to medical treatment of the school children, the following measures are specially taken:—

1. Each school should keep first-aid medicines at hand.
2. In case it is found necessary for school hygiene on request by the Principal of the school, sick children are treated gratis at the South Seas Bureau Hospitals.
3. Intestinal parasites are very prevalent among the natives. According to investigations so far made, 90 per cent of the native school children suffer from ring-worm and 40 to 50 per cent from hook-worm. Since 1928 School Physicians and physicians in service at the Hospitals have been working together to improve school hygiene. After the examination of the excreta of all the pupils of the Primary Schools, the Public Schools and the Apprentice-Woodworkers Training School, those who were found to harbour the eggs of ringworm were treated with medicine, and those harbouring eggs of hook-worm were given treatment at a Hospital or otherwise. The necessary expenditure for these examinations and treatment and the travelling expenses of School Physicians and others have been defrayed by the Government and no charges have been made to the patients for the medicine administered or the accommodation given at the Hospitals.

The following tables show results of examinations carried out during 1929 of Primary and Public School pupils for intestinal parasites:—

I. RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF PRIMARY AND PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS FOR INTESTINAL PARASITES IN 1929.

		Primary School			Public School		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of Pupils examined		573	516	1,089	1,536	873	2,409
Suffering from	Ringworm	230	214	444	775	442	1,217
	Hookworm	20	13	33	121	61	182
	Ringworm and Hookworm	16	13	29	159	91	250
	Others	6	14	20	127	61	188
Total		272	254	526	1,182	655	1,837
Percentage of the sufferers		47.47	49.22	48.30	76.96	75.09	76.26

II. RESULTS OF MEDICAL TREATMENTS OF PRIMARY AND PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS SUFFERING FROM RINGWORM AND HOOKWORM IN 1929.

		Primary School								Public School							
		First Treatment		Second Treatment		Third Treatment		Fourth Treatment		First Treatment		Second Treatment		Third Treatment		Fourth Treatment	
		Treated	Cured	Treated	Cured	Treated	Cured	Treated	Cured	Treated	Cured	Treated	Cured	Treated	Cured	Treated	Cured
Ringworm	Boys	202	154	49	38	18	14	2	2	870	539	237	169	22	16	—	—
	Girls	186	138	51	40	18	15	2	2	484	317	132	95	15	8	—	—
	Total	388	292	100	78	36	29	4	4	1,354	856	369	264	37	24	—	—
Hookworm	Boys	25	22	1	1	—	—	—	—	192	155	29	25	4	3	1	1
	Girls	21	19	3	3	—	—	—	—	87	74	10	8	2	2	—	—
	Total	46	41	4	4	—	—	—	—	279	229	39	33	6	5	1	1

F. Expenditure on Education.

The expenditure on education is tabulated as follows :—

	Estimates			Settled Accounts for 1929		
	1930	1929	Increase or decrease (decrease marked with)*	Primary Schools	Public Schools	Total
	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen
Salaries	188,829	165,000	23,829	41,335	108,267	149,602
Office expenses	85,614	68,950	16,664	10,351	32,631	42,983
Articles purchased	10,656	10,050	606	1,306	2,426	3,732
Communications and transport	5,106	4,352	754	126	281	407
Repairs	13,764	704	13,060	289	1,848	2,137
Travelling expenses	33,300	28,741	4,559	5,135	11,208	16,344
Wages and allowances to employees.	20,790	23,361	* 2,571	3,056	16,072	19,129
Clothing	888	792	96	38	610	648
Miscellaneous	1,110	950	160	399	184	583
Educational expenses	50,539	49,763	776	8,238	36,690	44,928
Schools	20,041	18,550	1,491	6,230	12,034	18,265
Pupils	24,966	25,868	* 902	546	18,739	19,285
Miscellaneous expenses	5,532	5,345	187	1,461	5,917	7,378
Total	324,982	283,713	41,269	59,925	177,589	237,514

- N. B.—(1) The above table does not include expenses needed for the construction of new school buildings and official residences.
 (2) Expenses for Public Schools include those incurred for the Apprentice-Woodworkers Training School.
 (3) Amounts not exceeding 1 yen are omitted.
 (4) Of the items under the heading "Educational expenses," the figures under "Schools" represent the expenses of purchasing implements and articles for consumption needed in teaching, those under "Pupils," the expenses of pupils' board, clothing, school articles and for practical exercises, while those under "Miscellaneous Expenses" include the expenses of holding ceremonies and athletic meetings and for the carriage of articles required for the purposes of education.

Besides the above-mentioned expenditure, the principal construction works started in the 1930 fiscal year were as follows:—

Branch Bureau	Building	Structure	Area square metres	Expendi- ture <i>yen</i>	Date of Com- pletion	Remarks
Saipan	Augmentation of Saipan Primary School	One storied stone and partially wooden building.	389	18,570	Feb., 1931	Augmented on account of increase of classes.
	Tinian Primary School and Annexe	One storied stone building.	780	34,680	Feb., 1931	Reconstruction on account of dilapidation of the old building and increase of classes.
	Augmentation of Tanapaco Primary School	One storied wooden building.	88	2,698	Dec., 1930	Augmented on account of increase of classes.
	Two teachers' residences attached to Tanapaco Primary School	One storied stone and partially wooden building.	121	8,364	Feb., 1931	Newly built on account of increase of teachers.
Truk	Teacher's residences attached to Chatcha Primary School	Do.	61	4,393	Do.	Do.
	Teacher's residences attached to Rauran Primary School	Do.	61	4,343	Do.	Do.
	Reconstruction of Summer Island Public School and Annexe	One storied stone building.	406	19,258	Mar., 1931	Reconstructed on account of dilapidation of the old one.
	Monday Island Public School and Annexe	Do.	134	8,664	Nov., 1930	Newly built on account of establishment of school
Jaluit	Teacher's residence attached to Monday Island Public School	Do.	61	3,445	Oct., 1930	Do.
	Lavatory of Dormitory of Jabaur Public School	One storied wooden building.	10	750	Dec., 1930	Reconstructed on account of dilapidation of the old one.
Total			2,111	105,165		

(a) General Remarks.

The educational institutions established by private bodies are mission schools belonging to Christian churches, in addition to three kindergartens and one private Public School established with the sanction of the authorities.

(b) Kindergartens.

Kindergartens take Japanese children under school age in compliance with the principles set down in Art. I of the "Regulations concerning Kindergartens" of Japan. There are three kindergartens in the mandated territory, one at Palau, another at Ponape and yet another at Yap.

The kindergarten at Palau is managed by the mission station at Palau of the East Honganji Temple of the Shinshu Sect of Buddhism. It was opened in April, 1928. The subjects taught at the kindergarten are stories, singing, games, handicraft and observation, and the teaching hours are 18 hours per week (3 hours per day). The established number of children to be admitted is 40. If so desired, native children are admitted without any prejudice. The tuition fee is 2 yen per child per month. The fees are appropriated in aid of the running expenses.

The kindergarten at Ponape was established by some leading Japanese residents and was opened on June 1, 1927. The subjects taught and the teaching hours per week are the same as at the kindergarten at Palau. The curriculum and the amount of the tuition fee are the same as at the kindergarten at Palau and the established number of children to be admitted is 30.

The kindergarten at Yap was established by Japanese residents in that island and was opened on May 1, 1930. The subjects taught and the teaching hours there are the same as in the above-mentioned two kindergartens, but the tuition fee is 2.50 yen per child per month. The established number of children to be admitted is to be determined before the commencement of each school year.

(c) Private Native School at Ebon.

This school was established by villagers of Ebon Island under the jurisdiction of the Jaluit Branch Bureau for the purpose of providing education for their children, and was opened on November 1, 1927. At first, it was recognised only as a native school, but in April, 1928, it was qualified as a Public School on the revision of its curricula. Accordingly it is the same as a South Seas Bureau Public School in respect of the school course, curricula, the number of teaching hours per week, etc. Two teachers, who are both Christians, are in service, one being a Japanese possessing the qualifications for a regular teacher at a Primary School and the other a native assistant. The total number of pupils is 45, including 20 boys and 25 girls.

(d) Mission Schools.

Mission schools belonging to Christian churches are established for the purpose of fostering religious sentiment in the minds of people while they are still young. The curricula are mainly confined to subjects relating to religion, though some mission schools teach ordinary subjects in addition. But there

are no fixed school term, curricula and so forth, and consequently those schools are far from satisfactory as organs of primary education. Though there is some difference according to different schools, generally services and preaching are conducted twice every day (between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning and 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon).

With regard to the help given to pupils, there is no definite system in either the Catholic or Protestant missions. Free meals are not given to children attending school from the neighbourhood, but to children who have come from distant isles and live in boarding-houses, rice, biscuit, bread, fresh pork or canned meat are given free three times daily. Clothing is also supplied free to the children of poor families, with a view to the amelioration of native manners. The Catholic mission schools supply all pupils with free text-books and other necessary articles, but the Protestant Schools confine this favour to children of poor families.

The mission school existing at the end of April, 1930, were as follows :—

Under jurisdiction of Branch Bureau of :	Denomi- nation	No. of schools	No. of pupils			No. of teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Japanese	Foreign	Natives
Saipan	Catholic	2	186	116	302	—	2	—
Palau	„	1	32	31	63	—	2	—
Truk	Catholic	1	40	43	83	—	2	—
	Protestant	3	32	26	58	3	—	3
Ponape	Protestant	2	69	45	114	3	2	3
Jaluit	Catholic	1	21	6	27	—	1	—
	Protestant	2	131	116	247	—	4	5
Total		12	511	383	894	6	13	11

N.B.—(1) The chief subjects taught are catechism, history of Christianity, and the Bible. A few schools teach geography, arithmetic, physiology, Japanese, English, local dialects, &c.

The school term and the hours of instruction are mostly irregular.

- (2) The Catholic mission schools at Saipan and Palau confine their activities to giving religious instructions to pupils of Public Schools several times a week after school is over.
- (3) The Catholic mission schools at Truk and Jaluit carry on the religious and primary education of children who do not attend Public Schools.
- (4) The mission schools at Truk and Ponape under the management of Protestant missionaries give instruction chiefly in primary education as well as theology. Many of the old boys of these schools become evangelists.

III. Supervision of Schools.

The educational policy in respect to the Primary and Public Schools and the Apprentice-Wookworkers Training School under the South Seas Bureau is evinced in Rules and Instructions issued by the South Seas Bureau, and officials are despatched from time to time to those schools for purposes of inspection and guidance.

With regard to private schools, there are no special rules concerning their supervision but for establishing a private school the founder is required to obtain permission from the authorities. The South Seas Bureau may, at any time, require necessary reports from private schools or may despatch

officials to them for the purpose of inspection. The mission schools now existing in the mandated territory are a means of religious propaganda and are different in character from what are called schools in the Japanese system of education. Accordingly the South Seas Bureau does not exercise any strict supervision over those schools for the present, requiring no more than notices to be filed with the Bureau on their establishment and annual reports to be sent in.

IV. Organizations for Educational Purposes.

(a) Onshi Zaidan Shogaku Kai.

On the occasion of the marriage of the present Emperor of Japan in January, 1924, the late Emperor Taisho graciously made a grant of a sum of 2,000 yen from the privy purse to the South Sea Islands for the encouragement of study among school children in the Islands. In order to meet the Imperial wish, the fund was converted into a legal foundation under the name of "Onshi Zaidan Shogaku Kai" (Imperial Bounty Foundation for the Encouragement of Study) and the South Seas Bureau has been giving it a subsidy of 2,000 yen a year, since 1924. This organization, which has now a fund of 10,000 yen in Government bonds bearing 5 per cent interest and 2,664 yen in cash, has been carrying out the following activities:—

1. Public commendation of exemplary pupils. Pupils of Primary and Public Schools and the Apprentice-Woodworkers Training School who have a good record are publicly commended every year by the presentation of prizes (books for Primary School children, medals for Public School children and clocks for pupils of the Apprentice-Woodworkers Training School).
2. Contributions towards children's libraries. Towards the maintenance of libraries at Primary and Public Schools and the Apprentice-Woodworkers Training School, contributions are made.
3. Publication of a magazine. A magazine called the "Hi no Hikari" (Light of the Sun) is published twice a year and is distributed free among those who have finished the course of the Public School.
4. Scholarships are granted to native school children, who promise in the future to render useful service towards the development of the Islands, in order to enable them to pursue their studies in Japan. At present two students enjoy this privilege.

(b) Educational Association of the South Sea Islands.

The Nanyo Gunto Kyoiku Kai (Educational Association of the South Sea Islands) has a branch at the site of each Branch Bureau. The Association hopes to promote education in the Islands, relying chiefly on the activities of its branches. Its expenditure is met from the subscriptions of its members and contributions from the general public. It publishes a bi-monthly organ called "Gunto Kyoiku Kenkyu" (Study of Education in the Islands) for the purpose of promoting education in the Islands and the branches are carrying on the study of various educational problems and are undertaking several activities in the way of social education, some publishing magazines of their own.

CHAPTER V.

Religion.

I. General Remarks.

In the mandated territory the propagation of and belief in any religion is entirely free, and no restriction whatever is placed thereon, no matter whether the persons concerned are Japanese, foreigners or natives, as long as it does not prejudice the public peace or good morals. As a matter of fact, since the inauguration of the mandatory administration no instance of any prohibition or restriction on account of prejudice to the public peace or good morals has occurred in the territory.

During the Spanish and German regimes, owing to the zealous evangelistic work carried on by Christian missionaries, many natives embraced Christianity, with the result that it is no exaggeration to say that to-day the religion believed in by the natives is exclusively Christianity.

Since long ago, missionaries belonging to the American Board had resided in the Marshall Group and Kusae and engaged in the propagation of their faith among the inhabitants of these islands, but during the Great War all Christian missionaries withdrew themselves from other islands and religious work thitherto carried on by them was suspended. The Japanese Government, however, recognizing religion to be a powerful factor in the elevation of the morality of the natives and in the improvement of their manners, suggested to the Congregational Church of Japan, in 1920, the formation of a mission for the propagation of Christianity in the South Sea Islands. In response to this suggestion, the Church despatched evangelists to Truk and Ponape in the same year and began evangelistic work among the natives. About the same time, there was a plan on foot in the Catholic Church to send missionaries to the Islands and the Government offered it every possible facility. So, since 1921, Spanish priests have been coming to the Islands to open stations and propagate their faith in various islands.

Further, several missionaries belonging to the Liebenzeller denomination of Protestantism, who were engaged in evangelistic work under the German regime, lately arrived in the territory again and are at work in Truk and Palau.

The East Hongwanji of Kyoto established a mission station in Saipan in 1919 and another in Palau in 1926 for the benefit of Japanese believers. The Tenrikyo, a denomination of Shinto, established a church at Palau and commenced the propagation of its creed in 1929.

II. Numbers of Churches, Missionaries and Believers.

The following table shows the respective numbers of churches, missionaries and believers as they existed at the end of April, 1930:—

Under juris- diction of Branch Bureau of	Denomination	Churches	Preach- ing stations	Mis- sion- aries	Co- adju- tors	Native evan- gelists	Believers			Total
							Japanese	Foreigners	Natives	
Saipan	Catholic	3	—	3	9	—	23	—	3,547	3,570
	Buddhist	1	—	1	—	—	9,189	—	—	9,189
Yap	Catholic	1	—	1	1	—	1	3	1,654	1,658
Palau	Catholic	1	5	2	1	—	1	2	1,583	1,586
	Protestant	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Buddhist	1	—	1	—	—	400	—	600	1,000
	Tenrikyo Sect of Shintoism	2	—	3	—	—	15	—	89	104
Truk	Catholic	5	23	5	6	20	—	1	5,138	5,139
	Protestant (Japanese Congregational Church)	6	42	7	—	47	13	2	6,282	6,297
Ponape	Catholic	3	2	3	6	—	—	—	2,620	2,620
	Protestant (Japanese and American Con- gregational Churches)	3	15	4	—	28	10	—	3,613	3,623
Jaluit	Catholic	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	55	57
	Protestant (American Board)	2	59	3	—	37	—	6	4,642	4,648
Total	Catholic	14	30	15	24	20	25	8	14,597	14,630
	Protestant	11	116	15	—	112	23	8	14,537	14,568
	Buddhist	2	—	2	—	—	9,589	—	600	10,189
	Tenrikyo	2	—	3	—	—	15	—	89	104
	Total	29	146	35	24	132	9,652	16	29,823	39,491

N.B.—(1) 5 of the 9 coadjutors at Saipan and 3 of the 6 coadjutors at Ponape are nuns.

(2) The number of Buddhist believers in Saipan represents the total of all the Japanese following various sects of Buddhism.

III. Nationalities and Sexes of Missionaries.

The nationalities of missionaries at work at the end of April, 1930, and their sexes were as follows:—

Religion	Nationality	Missionaries		Coadjutor		Total		Aggregate total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Catholicism	Spanish	14	—	16	8	30	8	38
	British (Columbian)	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Protestantism	Japanese	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
	German	2	3	—	—	2	3	5
	American	1	3	—	—	1	3	4
	British (Australian)	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Swiss	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Buddhism	Japanese	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Shintoism	Japanese	2	1	—	—	2	1	3
Total		28	7	16	8	44	15	59

N.B.—The 2 male and 3 female German missionaries and 1 Swiss male missionary belong to the Liebenzeller denomination of German Protestantism and were engaged in missionary work in the Islands during the German regime. In February, 1927, they returned to the Islands to work again as members of the South Seas Mission organized by the Japanese Congregational Church.

IV. Subsidies to Missions.

The South Seas Bureau is affording subsidies to such missions as it considers to be in need of help. The subsidies given during 1930 totalled 31,700 yen, including 23,000 yen to the South Seas Mission of Japan, 7,000 yen to the Roman Catholic Mission and 1,700 yen to the Buddhist Mission of the East Hongwanji.

N. B.—The Japanese Government provides no fixed standard for granting subsidies to religious organizations. They are granted to such of them as are considered deserved by the Director of the South Seas Bureau after inquiries into their financial condition. Accordingly their amounts are various.

CHAPTER VI.

Industry.

I. General Remarks.

The chief products of the mandated territory are phosphate, copra, sugar, alcohol, and nilotic-top shells. In order to contribute towards the development and improvement of productive industry, the South Seas Bureau has been giving grants-in-aid to various branches thereof. It established an Industrial Experimental Station in Palau in 1922 and began the investigation of marine products in 1924, and the exploitation of palm forests in 1927.

II. Industrial Experimental Station.

(a) Functions, Organization and Staff of the Station.

The Industrial Experimental Station conducts, under the direction of the Director of the South Seas Bureau, investigations, experiments, analysis, testimony, instruction and lecturing concerning agricultural and forest products as well as livestock. Since it was established in Korrör Island, Palau, in April, 1922, the South Seas Bureau has been improving and augmenting its equipment year by year and in 1926 established a Branch Station in Ponape, appointing thereto a staff consisting of one expert, one assistant expert, etc. to carry out investigation and experiments on agricultural industry. (Vide "Regulations for the Organization of the Industrial Experimental Station of the South Seas Bureau").

Another Branch Station was established in Saipan in 1930, to carry on experiments on sugar industry.

The Industrial Experimental Station contains four departments, namely, the Agricultural, Live-stock, Dendrological, and Miscellaneous Departments, the Agricultural Department further embracing three Sections, the Seeds Section, the Diseases and Insects Section, and the Agricultural Chemistry Section.

The staff of the Station consisted of the following members at the end of June, 1930:—

	Experts of sonin rank	Assistant experts and clerks of hannin rank	Techni- cal em- ployees	Clerical em- ployees	Total
Main Station	2	5	5	2	14
Ponape Branch Station.....	1	1	2	1	5
Saipan Branch Station	1	2	2	—	5
Total.....	4	8	9	3	24

N. B.—Besides those mentioned in the above table several officials of the South Seas Bureau are in supernumerary service at the Station.

(b) Outline of the Work.

Owing to its comparatively recent establishment, it is impossible to give exact and definite results of the work carried on at the Station. An outline, however, may be given as follows:—

Experiments and investigations have been carried out regarding over fifty species of the agricultural crops of the torrid zone, and on those which have been found to suit the land both in growth and yield (upland rice, sweet potatoes, millet, beans, peanuts, taro potatoes, tobacco, cotton, cocoa, coffee, &c.) further experiments and investigations have been made in regard to their species, cultivation and fertilization. Experiments and investigations have also been carried out concerning the extermination and prevention of the diseases and insects which affect agricultural crops. Fair success has been obtained in the extermination of scale-insects. Again, as a result of investigation made into the components of the soil as well as of experiments in fertilization, it has been found that in the Island of Palau potassium is remarkably effective as a fertilizer. Further, research work is being continued regarding the preservation and improvement of the productive power of land and the manufacture of agricultural products, particularly the tinning of pine-apples and the manufacture of starch from tapioka.

In forestry, teak, Ceylon cinnamon, ironwood, rosewood, mahogany, acacia, etc., have been found to be promising trees for afforestation purposes. Investigations and experiments are also being made as regards the method of drying copra, the prevention of the decomposition of timber, the contraction of disinfected timber, etc. Again in March, 1928, a plot of ground, 20 *cho* in area, was chosen and opened in Babeldaob Island in the Palau Group, for carrying on experimental afforestation with valuable trees and useful trees.

In stock-farming, the Berkshire breed of pigs and white Leghorns and the Nagoya breed of poultry have been found suitable, while with regard to cattle the Holstein breed seems to give some promise of becoming well acclimatized. Research work is in progress for improving native breed at Saipan.

At the end of 1927 four Japanese farmers and their families were invited to settle at a place reserved for establishing a settlement in the village of Airai on Babeldaob Island of the Palau Group. They are under the supervision of the Industrial Experimental Station and are for carrying on investigation of methods of management and economic conditions of agricultural industry.

At the Ponape Branch Station, established in 1926, experiments are being carried out, chiefly in the cultivation of rice and medicinal plants. At the Branch Station newly established in Saipan in 1930, experiments on sugar industry are being chiefly carried out.

(c) Expenditure.

The Budget Estimates and Settled Accounts for the Industrial Experimental Station are as follows:—

Item	Estimates						Settled accounts for 1929
	1930				1929	Increase or decrease (decrease marked with*)	
	Main station	Saipan branch station	Ponape branch station	Total			
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i> *	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Salaries	25,940	11,760	9,340	47,040	37,700	9,340	41,119
Office expenses	18,117	6,720	7,541	32,378	31,941	437	35,571
Articles purchased	1,190	425	425	2,040	2,620	* 580	2,702
Communications and transport	560	200	200	960	894	66	558
Repairs	2,655	1,108	989	4,752	630	4,122	445
Traveling expenses	4,420	1,800	1,540	7,760	11,971	*4,211	8,432
Wages and allowances to employees	9,130	3,115	4,315	16,560	15,512	1,048	23,298
Clothing	22	22	22	66	44	22	31
Miscellaneous	140	50	50	240	270	* 30	101
Undertakings expenses	56,775	12,145	14,300	83,220	88,586	*5,366	82,960
Expenses for experiments	56,775	12,145	14,300	83,220	88,586	*5,366	82,960
Total	100,832	30,625	31,181	162,638	158,227	4,411	159,651

N.B.—(1) Amounts not exceeding 1 yen are omitted.

(2) The above figures do not include expenses for the construction of office buildings and official residences which belongs to extraordinary expenditure.

III. Agriculture.

(a) General Remarks.

The agricultural industry carried on by natives is in a very primitive state. They have no system of cultivation, growing extensively only a few crops such as tapioca, taro potatoes and yam potatoes by rotation. Though the most part of the best situated and really fertile tracts of land belong to natives, the greater portion of such land still remains undeveloped. If they were more enlightened in agricultural knowledge and taught advanced methods of cultivation, their prosperity would be remarkably advanced. With this in view, since the Islands came under Japanese administration, the authorities have been endeavouring in various ways to instruct and lead them in this respect, but their efforts so far have been rewarded with lamentably poor success. This is due to the bounty of nature, which frees them from the necessity of making any great efforts to obtain a livelihood, as well as to the traditional idea prevailing among them that farming is work for women, which makes them indolent and indifferent towards agriculture.

(b) Arable Land.

The total area of the mandated territory is about 2,149 square kilometres or about 220,000 hectares. One-third of this area or about 70,000 hectares is estimated to be fit for cultivation for the growth of palm-trees. About 13,000 hectares and about 28,000 hectares have already been turned into arable land and palm groves respectively, and still there remain about 29,000 hectares of land for the future exploitation.

The area of arable land (already cultivated) as it stood at the end of June, 1930, was as follows:—

District	Area Hectare
Saipan	9,665
Palau	379
Yap	1,510
Truk	304
Ponape	480
Jaluit	337
Total	12,675

N.B.—The above table does not include the area of palm forests.

(c) Agricultural Products.

(1) General Remarks.—Sugar cane is the most important item of agricultural products. Taro potatoes, yam potatoes, corn, tapioca, bananas, papaya, pine-apples, etc. are also produced, but all of them are consumed in the Islands and are not worth special mention. Some Japanese residents grow sweet potatoes, taro potatoes, a few varieties of vegetables, coffee, etc., but not to any noteworthy amount.

(2) Sugar cane.—The total area of sugar plantations in about 1916 was only about 20 hectares. This increased in 1919 to about 459 hectares and gradually increased year by year to 6,225 hectares in 1929–30.

In 1919, there were two sugar manufacturing companies working eight factories, but as a result of the great changes which took place in the financial world after the war, these two concerns found it difficult to continue their business. Accordingly in 1922 a new company called Nan-yo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha (South Sea Development Company, Ltd.) was established, with a capital of 3,000,000 yen which purchased the interests of the above-mentioned two companies. Subsequently, in 1930, the company increased its capital to 7,000,000 yen.

At present the sugar industry is carried on in Saipan and Tinian, and the cultivation of sugar cane is mostly confined to the same islands, the product of the other islands being small and almost entirely consumed locally.

The factory in Tinian commenced the manufacture of sugar in 1930. It is the design of the company to develop sufficient capacity to pass through the mill 800 English tons of raw material in the first year of business, and to increase it gradually until 2,200 tons can be dealt with.

In September, 1922, the South Seas Bureau promulgated the "Rules for the Sugar Industry." These Rules provide that persons desiring to undertake the manufacture of sugar shall obtain permission therefor from the Director of the South Seas Bureau, and that if and when the Director has accorded it, and in case it is considered necessary, he may specify a district as a source of supply of sugar cane. Sugar cane grown within such a district is to be sold to the manufacturer carrying on the industry in the district, and the manufacturer is to purchase it within a certain period appointed by the Director. In case he does not complete the purchase of the material within the appointed period, the Director may order the manufacture to pay compensation to the producer for the losses thereby incurred by the latter. It is also provided, in order to prevent a manufacturer from purchasing sugar cane from

a producer at unfair prices, that the manufacturer shall obtain the approval of the Director for the prices to be paid by him for the sugar cane grown in the district specified as his source of supply.

For the further encouragement of the sugar industry, the South Seas Bureau also promulgated in October, 1922, the "Rules for the Encouragement of the Sugar Industry," by virtue of which the Director of the South Seas Bureau may grant subsidies to manufacturers of sugar and producers of sugar cane whom he considers deserve them. The subsidies are granted in the following cases and to the following amount:—

1. When seedlings of sugar cane are imported for the purpose of improving species:—an amount not exceeding the total expenditure defrayed for importation.
2. When sugar cane of the species and quantity specified by the Director of the South Seas Bureau is newly planted on land of above one hectare in area:—an amount not exceeding 30 yen per hectare.
3. When more than one hectare of land is cleared in a year for the plantation of sugar cane:—an amount not exceeding 30 yen per hectare.
4. When sugar of the quality and quantity specified by the Director of the South Seas Bureau is manufactured and exported to places other than the other parts of the South Sea Islands:—an amount not exceeding one yen per 100 pounds.
5. When a nursery for sugar cane recognized by the Director of the South Seas Bureau as suitable is established:—an amount not exceeding 100 yen per *cho*.
6. When a green fertilizer of a species specified by the Director of the South Seas Bureau is planted on more than 5 *tan* of sugar plantation lying fallow:—an amount not exceeding 75 sen per *tan*.

N.B.—1 *cho* is equal to 1 hectare, 5 *tan* to $\frac{1}{2}$ hectare and 1 *tan* to $\frac{1}{10}$ hectare.
100 pounds are equal to 60,000 grams.

Since the fiscal year 1926, the following amounts of subsidies have been granted:—

Year	No. of persons			Amount of subsidies granted		
	Japanese	Natives	Total	Japanese	Natives	Total
				<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
1926	337	13	350	173,272	648	173,920
1927	515	31	546	234,468	1,462	235,930
1928	784	33	817	255,890	1,465	257,355
1929	1,121	27	1,148	513,664	1,266	514,930

Classified according to enterprises as follows :—

Item	1926	1927	1928	1929
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Opening of new plantations	18,000	26,695	37,602	80,465
Reclamation of land	7,780	6,785	36,330	25,508
Export of sugar	148,140	196,539	181,009	226,405
Establishment of nursery	—	5,910	2,412	3,973
Planting of green fertilizer	—	—	—	578
Establishment of sugar factory.....	—	—	—	178,000
Total	173,920	235,930	257,355	514,930

(3) Vegetables.—Hitherto vegetables have been grown but very poor both in quantity and quality. In order to increase their production and improve the quality the Government has, since, 1924, been making grants-in-aid and distributing seeds without charge.

The following table shows the amounts of grants-in-aid made and expenses defrayed for the purchase of seeds and tools since 1926 :—

	1926		1927		1928		1929	
	No. of persons	Amount <i>yen</i>	No. of persons	Amount <i>yen</i>	No. of persons	Amount <i>yen</i>	No. of persons	Amount <i>yen</i>
Japanese	53	1,953	17	1,932	19	2,076	17	2,479
Natives	10	96	2	49	1	48	1	52
Expenses for purchase of seeds and tools	—	401	—	497	—	538	—	448
Total	63	2,450	19	2,478	20	2,663	18	2,980

N.B.—Seeds and tools are given gratis in kind to Japanese and natives, without discrimination, whom the Chief of the Branch Bureau considers deserve them.

(4) Coffee.—Coffee suits the climate and soil of the Islands and it has long been grown there. But the produce was not large in quantity and was chiefly consumed at home. Recently many Japanese have started its cultivation in Saipan with a good prospect of making a fair profit if the work be afforded encouragement. Accordingly the Government, since 1927, has made grants-in-aid of the following amounts and in the following cases, to cultivators of coffee :—

- An amount not exceeding 6 yen per *tan* (about one-tenth of 1 hectare) in case land more than 1 *tan* in area is reclaimed for the purpose of growing coffee thereon.
- An amount not exceeding 2 yen per *tan* in case coffee is planted on land of more than 1 *tan* in area.
- An amount not exceeding 12 yen per *se* (about one-hundredth of 1 hectare) towards expenses for buying coffee seeds and seedlings respectively when more than 1 *se* of land is put under cultivation.
- In case an expert considered fit by the authorities is employed, 50 per cent or less of his salary within the limit of the estimates therefor.
- In case an equipment considered good by the authorities for manufacturing coffee is installed, within the limit of 20 per cent of the expenditure needed for that purpose within the limit of the estimates therefor.

N.B.—Matters mentioned under (d) and (e) are new measures which were adopted in 1930.

The grants-in-aid given since 1927 were as follows:—

	1927		1928		1929	
	No. of persons	Amount <i>yen</i>	No. of persons	Amount <i>yen</i>	No. of persons	Amount <i>yen</i>
Japanese	21	4,369	20	3,378	—	—
Natives	—	—	22	410	9	86
Total	21	4,369	42	3,788	9	86

IV. Marine Products.

(a) General Remarks.

The noteworthy branches of fishery have hitherto been the collection of sea-slugs, nilotic-top shells and tortoise shell, and in recent years bonito and tunny fishing has been commenced. Some natives and Japanese catch other fish and collect other shells for their own consumption, but what they obtain is scarcely worth noticing.

Nilotic-top shells are collected chiefly in Palau and Yap, and tortoise shell, chiefly in Palau, Yap, Truk, and Ponape but sea-slugs are collected in every island. The fishing of bonito and tunny is carried on in the seas of Palau, Saipan and Truk.

In Palau and Ponape, some have been carrying on the culture of the pearl oyster. In Ponapé the enterprise has ended in failure owing to the technical mistake, but in Palau the industry has made very satisfactory progress and since 1925 pearls have been collected.

In 1916 the "Rules for the Fishing Industry in the South Sea Islands" were promulgated. In these rules it is provided that as a rule persons desiring to engage in the industry shall obtain permission from the authorities, but fisheries recognized by local usage are allowed to continue without going through such a procedure. It is also provided, for the purpose of assuring the proper multiplication of nilotic-top shells, pearl oysters and tortoises, that they shall not be taken at other times than the specified periods. With regard to the acquisition of the fishery rights, no discrimination is made between natives, Japanese and foreigners; all persons who have obtained permission being free to engage in that occupation. The number of persons who are engaged at present in fishing with such permission is as follows:—

Under jurisdiction of Branch Bureau of:	Fishing with fixed nets	Artificial rearing of fish	Collecting of tortoise shells	Collecting of nilotic-top shells	Miscellaneous fishing	Collecting of sea-slugs	Total
Saipan	—	—	—	—	23	—	23
Yap	—	—	1	2	1	2	6
Palau	1	1	—	2	18	1	23
Truk	1	—	3	—	20	1	25
Ponape	1	1	—	—	1	7	10
Jaluit	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Total	3	2	4	4	69	11	93

(b) Encouragement of the Marine Products Industry.

In 1922, the "Rules for the Encouragement of the Marine Products Industry" were promulgated. By virtue of these Rules the Director of

the South Seas Bureau is empowered to grant subsidies to persons considered suitable, to meet the undermentioned items of expenditure and also to grant bounties to persons engaged in fishery or in the manufacture of marine products designated by him, who have caught fish or taken shells or exported manufactured marine products more than the specified quantity.

1. Expenses necessary for the purchase of fishing implements and boats.
2. Expenses necessary for engaging technical experts.
3. Expenses necessary for equipment for the manufacture of marine products.

In accordance with the above mentioned provisions, subsidies have been granted as follows:—

	1926		1927		1928		1929	
	No. of persons	Amount <i>yen</i>	No. of persons	Amount <i>yen</i>	No. of persons	Amount <i>yen</i>	No. of persons	Amount <i>yen</i>
Japanese	9	4,348	7	4,155	4	4,112	7	3,844
Natives	6	816	5	590	—	—	3	600
Total	15	5,164	12	4,745	4	4,112	10	4,444

(c) Scientific Investigation of Marine Products.

In view of the fact that though the land in the mandated territory is small in area, there is a wide stretch of sea, the authorities have drawn up a plan for the conduct of investigations into the subjects of marine products and commenced the work in 1924.

The investigations are being made with regard to (1) fishing enterprise requiring a large capital and (2) the fishing industry of individual resident fishermen. A general preliminary investigation will at first be made throughout the territory and after it is finished a second investigation will be initiated on the basis of the first.

The subjects of investigation are (1) fishing in general (2) artificial breeding (3) oceanographical investigation and (4) the manufacture of marine products.

The investigation has hitherto been pursued in the districts under the jurisdiction of the Saipan, Palau and Ponape Branch Bureaux, but the work in these districts having been generally completed, in 1930 it was commenced also in the district governed by the Truk Branch Bureau. At present two small vessels, each of ten tons and twenty horse-power, are being used for the work in the adjacent seas (one each for Palau and Truk), but a large vessel of 182 tons and 320 horse-power having been built at the estimated cost of 175,000 yen in 1930, she will hereafter be employed for the purpose of investigating the products of the surrounding tropical seas of wider range.

Further for the purpose of conducting experiments and investigation in the manufacture of such marine products, as dried bonito, dried tunny, tinning tunny (boiled in water and in oil) and the meat of green turtles, a factory was established at Palau in 1930 at the estimated cost of 7,200 yen.

The budget estimates and settled accounts for the scientific investigation of marine products are as follows:—

	Estimates			Settled accounts 1929
	1930	1929	Increase or decrease (decrease marked with *)	
	yen	yen	yen	yen
Salaries.....	11,760	11,760	—	10,491
Office expenses	31,836	23,125	8,711	24,756
Investigation expenses	25,945	17,676	8,269	15,697
Purchase of vessel	175,300	—	175,300	—
Establishment of factory	7,200	—	7,200	—
Total	252,041	52,561	199,480	50,944

(d) Marine Products.

The following tables show the respective quantities of marine products obtained and values of manufactures thereof during 1929:—

Marine Products	Saipan	Yap	Palau	Truk	Ponape	Jaluit	Total
Fish	{kgr. 46,417 yen 16,833	51,296 11,318	444,244 92,000	286,496 87,993	16,624 5,184	5,055 2,111	850,132 215,439
Nilotic-top shell.....	{kgr. — yen —	37,378 7,974	120,784 57,329	— —	— —	— —	153,162 65,303
Sea-slug	{kgr. 75,870 yen 1,821	8,522 114	416,047 4,992	66,038 2,064	32,115 2,797	— —	598,592 11,788
Tortoise shell	{kgr. — yen —	13 156	115 1,150	72 1,360	65 725	— —	265 3,391
Others	{kgr. — yen 975	— 6,705	— 1,730	— 440	— 90	— —	— 9,940
Total	yen 19,629	26,267	157,201	91,857	8,796	2,111	305,861

Manufactured Marine Products

Dried sea-slug.....	{kgr. 8,820 yen 4,704	426 197	15,750 11,760	2,220 2,072	2,509 1,672	— —	29,725 20,405
Dried bonito and other dried fish	{kgr. — yen —	— —	44,372 77,357	9,000 12,000	— —	— —	53,372 89,357
Pearl	{No. — yen —	— —	3,681 36,810	— —	— —	— —	3,681 36,810
Others ..	{No. — yen —	— —	— —	1,950 —	— —	— —	1,950 —
Total	yen 4,704	197	125,927	16,022	1,672	—	148,522

N.B.—In the above two tables, "Others" under "Marine Products," include pearl oyster, green turtle, etc. and "Others" under "Manufactured Marine Products" include shark's fins, dried shell-fish, smoked fish, etc.

V. Forestry.

(a) General Remarks.

As the Islands are small in area, there are no forestry enterprises systematically undertaken, and no regulations have as yet been enacted concerning forestry, which is carried on in conformity with usage.

Timber trees in the Islands are *sonneratia acida*, *calophyllum inophyllum*, *terminalia catappa*, *pterocarpus indicus*, *intsia bijuga*, *serianthes grandiflora*, *kurogaki* and *elacocarpus* sp.

As regards fruit trees, *artocarpus incisa*, *cocos nucifera*, *bocoa edulis*, *anona muricata*, *pangium edule* and *mangifera indica* may be mentioned, while trees yielding fibre are *pandanus* sp., *cocos nucifera*, *artocarpus incisa* and *hibiscus tibiaceus*. Except *cocos nucifera*, however, these trees are not found in such large numbers as to merit special mention.

(b) Coco-nut palms.

Coco-nut palms have been planted throughout the Islands for many years. They grow very well and the copra obtained from them is not only the chief forest product and one of the most important articles of export, but constitutes an indispensable item of the daily diet of the natives.

Area of palm forests existing at the end of June, 1930, is given below classified according to the districts under different Branch Bureaux.

	hectares
Saipan	2,203
Yap	3,353
Palau	1,329
Truk	4,089
Ponape	6,009
Jaluit	11,895
Total	28,878

The South Seas Bureau promulgated in September, 1922, the "Rules for the Encouragement of the Cultivation of Coco-nut Palms," providing for the granting of subsidies to persons planting new trees or improving palm forests. The undermentioned subsidies are granted in the following cases:—

- (a) In case new trees have been planted between 100 and 200 in number on land covering more than one *cho* (which equals one hectare):—an amount not exceeding 20 yen per *cho*.
- (b) In case a palm forest containing between 100 and 200 trees per *cho*, is thinned out or improved or cleared of weeds and undergrowth:—an amount not exceeding 10 yen per *cho*.

N.B.—One *cho* is equal to about one hectare.

The following amounts of subsidies have been granted since 1926:—

	1926		1927		1928		1929	
	No. of persons	Amount <i>yen</i>	No. of persons	Amount <i>yen</i>	No. of persons	Amount <i>yen</i>	No. of persons	Amount <i>yen</i>
Japanese	5	295	4	182	2	220	11	1,041
Natives	123	4,735	80	6,126	71	4,065	39	3,592
Total	128	5,030	84	6,308	73	4,285	50	4,633

Classified according to Branch Bureaux, the above-mentioned subsidies have been granted as shown in the following table:—

	1926			1927			1928			1929		
	New trees planted <i>yen</i>	Im-proved <i>yen</i>	Total <i>yen</i>	New trees planted <i>yen</i>	Im-proved <i>yen</i>	Total <i>yen</i>	New trees planted <i>yen</i>	Im-proved <i>yen</i>	Total <i>yen</i>	New trees planted <i>yen</i>	Im-proved <i>yen</i>	Total <i>yen</i>
Saipan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	531	—	531
Yap	—	—	—	—	818	818	—	360	360	—	—	—
Palau	850	—	850	520	800	1,320	185	—	185	482	—	482
Truk	1,160	200	1,360	468	332	850	500	100	600	250	130	380
Ponape ...	980	—	980	2,260	—	2,260	1,790	450	2,240	2,210	300	2,510
Jaluit	640	1,200	1,840	200	860	1,060	200	700	900	280	450	730
Total.	3,630	1,400	5,030	3,448	2,860	6,308	2,675	1,610	4,285	3,753	880	4,633

The Government is the owner of palm forests in various parts of the Islands, their total area being estimated at more than 2,800 *cho*, but no exact survey has yet been made. In order to survey and overhaul them and establish exemplary methods of management so that the people may follow after, an official in charge was appointed in 1927 and the survey was completed in Ponape and Yap and is being effected in Saipan since June, 1930.

According to the survey so far made, the palm forests in Ponape are from 10 to 40 years old and are mediocre in quality, those which have been left without care presenting the features of coppice-wood. The palm forests in the district governed by the Yap Branch Bureau, standing as they do on small islands scattered over a vast expanse of water, are generally inferior in quality. In addition, intensive work being neglected the quantity of copra which can be collected is small in proportion to the total area. The following figures show the result of the survey.

	No. of forest	Area			Annual product of copra Tons
		Palm forest cared for	Palm forest uncared for	Total	
		Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	
Ponape	90	148	294	442	132
Yap	62	466	156	622	130
Total	152	614	450	1,064	262

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE AND SETTLED ACCOUNTS FOR THE SURVEY.

Item	Estimates		Increase or decrease (decrease marked with *)	Settled Accounts 1929
	1930	1929		
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Salaries	2,420	2,420	—	2,262
Office expenses	4,440	5,850	* 1,410	4,687
Expenses for survey	3,974	4,300	* 326	2,800
Total	10,834	12,570	* 1,736	9,749

VI. Stock-farming.

The Islands being small in area with few streams and marshes, nothing worthy of being called stock-farming is carried on anywhere in the Islands. The principal domestic animals kept in the Islands at present are cattle, pigs, goats and hens. These animals have been kept by natives since early times and with the exception of cattle are bred in nearly all the Islands. With the object of improving the breed and multiplying domestic animals, the South Seas Bureau issued in September, 1922, the "Rules for the Encouragement of Stock-farming." By virtue of these Rules, persons keeping domestic animals and endeavouring to multiply them may be granted subsidies according to the following classification.

1. In case two or more cattle are kept for breeding purposes, an amount not exceeding 45 yen per head.
2. In case four or more pigs are kept for breeding purposes, an amount not exceeding 20 yen per head.
3. In case two or more calves or ten or more young pigs have been

bred, an amount not exceeding 10 yen per calf or an amount not exceeding 3 yen per young pig.

During 1929 steps were taken in the district under the jurisdiction of the Saipan Branch Bureau to improve the breed by lending gratis two government-owned bulls for breeding and by subsidizing their up-keep.

The following subsidies have been granted since 1926:—

	1926		1927		1928		1929	
	No. of persons	Amount yen	No. of persons	Amount yen	No. of persons	Amount yen	No. of persons	Amount yen
Japanese	37	1,035	38	991	2	133	11	551
Natives	13	634	14	450	8	340	13	356
Purchase of bulls for breeding.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	815
Total	50	1,669	52	1,441	10	473	24	1,722

VII. Mining Industry.

(a) General Remarks.

The mining product which is obtainable in the Islands and is worthy of notice, is phosphate. Sulphur and manganese are found but only in small quantities, and are scarcely worth mentioning. The mining industry in the Islands is to be undertaken in accordance with the "South Sea Islands Mining Regulations" promulgated in 1916. These Regulations provide that persons desiring to undertake mining enterprises are to apply for and obtain permission from the Director of the South Seas Bureau, and that any person irrespective of nationality may obtain mining rights. A person intending to undertake mining operations may enter on land, the property of other persons, and make surveys or investigations thereof or make use of it after obtaining permission from the Chief of the competent Branch Bureau. In that case he must pay rent to the owner of the land and pay compensation for all damage sustained.

The Chief of the competent Branch Bureau may, with the permission of Director of the South Seas Bureau, issue the necessary rule for the safeguarding of the public welfare and deposits of minerals.

In case a miner has been injured, fallen ill or been killed in the execution of his duties, otherwise than by his own negligence, the person undertaking the mining operations is under an obligation to support him or his bereaved family. He is also under an obligation to pay a certain mining tax. (Vide "South Sea Islands Mining Regulations").

Phosphate is mostly found in Angaur. It also exists in Feys, Pelilu and Togobai, but the quantity of phosphate they contain is small. At present none holds permission to work phosphate mines granted in compliance with the above-mentioned Regulations.

(b) Mining of Phosphate in Angaur Island.

The mining of phosphate in Angaur Island was formerly managed by a German company, called the South Seas Phosphate Mining Company, Ltd. After the occupation of the island by the Japanese Navy in 1914, the mines were placed under the management of the Navy which continued to work them.

In 1922 the Japanese Government bought from the German company the right of working the mines, as well as the land, building, machinery and all the other interests attached to them for 1,739,960 yen, and the Mining Station of the South Seas Bureau was established to carry on the exploitation of the mines under the direction of the Director of the South Seas Bureau.

The phosphate mining work in Angaur Island being a Government undertaking, the "South Seas Islands Mining Regulations" are not applied to it. However, the compensation to be paid to persons for damage sustained by them on account of the exploitation of the mines, the protection of and aids to the members of the staff of the Mining Station and the miners employed, are all dealt with in accordance with the purport of the Mining Regulations.

*unworked land = 934 1/2 acres
2176 tons per acre*

(1) Estimated Quantity Remaining Underground and Quantity of Output.

The total output of phosphate of the Angaur mines during 1929 was 84,277 tons and the total area of the mines exploited was 11,437 square metres (3,460 *tsubo*). The estimated total quantity of phosphate still remaining to be collected after 1930 is about 2,034,000 tons and the estimated area to be exploited is 3,776,000 square metres (1,142,000 *tsubo*).

The quantity of refined phosphate exported year by year since 1922 is as follows:—

Year	Quantity Tons	Value Yen	<i>@ 1/9</i>	<i>herb</i>
1922	56,300	1,019,897	<i>89,240</i>	<i>31/8</i>
1923	59,987	1,049,772	<i>91,855</i>	<i>30/8</i>
1924	60,659	1,097,891	<i>96,065</i>	<i>31/8</i>
1925	65,864	1,320,573	<i>115,550</i>	<i>35/-</i>
1926	62,912	1,299,132	<i>113,694</i>	<i>36/-</i>
1927	63,128	1,335,157	<i>116,826</i>	<i>37/-</i>
1928	64,326	1,386,225	<i>121,295</i>	<i>37/6</i>
1929	64,459	1,414,875	<i>123,801</i>	<i>38/6</i>

(c) Staff and Expenditure of the Mining Station.

The staff of the Mining Station at the end of June, 1930, was as follows:—

Expert of Sonin rank	1
Assistant experts of Hannin rank	4
Clerks of Hannin rank	3
Technical employees	1
Clerical employees	6
Total	15

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE AND SETTLED ACCOUNTS.

	Estimates		Increase or decrease (decrease marked with *)	Settled Accounts 1929
	1930	1929		
Salaries	<i>yen</i> 23,860	<i>yen</i> 23,860	<i>yen</i> —	<i>yen</i> 15,819
Office expenses	18,362	16,564	1,798	13,878
Articles purchased	1,440	2,128	* 688	1,180
Communications and transport	675	486	189	598

	Estimates		Increase or decrease (decrease marked with *)	Settled Accounts 1929
	1930	1929		
	yen	yen	yen	yen
Travelling expenses.....	3,340	1,975	1,365	957
Wages and allowances to employees...	12,705	11,875	830	11,096
Clothing	22	20	2	—
Miscellaneous	180	80	100	45
Undertaking expenses.....	365,000	381,463	* 16,463	348,116
Expenses of collecting phosphate	365,000	381,463	* 16,463	348,116
Miscellaneous payments.....	500	500	—	278
Repairs.....	48,000	48,000	—	47,926
Total	455,722	470,387	* 14,665	426,019

The income and expenditure of the Mining Station since 1922 were as follows:—

	Income from sale of phos- phate	Expenditure						Net profit
		Salaries	Office expenses	Under- taking expenses	Miscel- laneous	Repairs	Total	
	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen
1922 9/-	1,019,897	24,035	40,688	197,034	296	27,743	289,796	730,101
1923 13/-	1,049,772	17,066	26,539	358,530	228	44,834	447,197	602,575
1924 12/-	1,097,891	18,489	25,042	343,201	239	32,035	419,006	678,885
1925 11/4	1,320,573	22,283	16,960	342,312	449	47,727	429,732	890,841
1926 12/-	1,299,132	22,071	16,522	350,304	744	47,851	437,495	861,637
1927 12/7	1,335,157	21,953	14,297	329,866	578	87,707	454,404	880,753
1928 12/6	1,386,225	19,927	13,733	376,720	1,149	52,508	464,038	922,187
1929 11/8	1,414,875	15,819	13,878	348,116	278	47,926	426,019	988,856
1930	1,200,000	23,860	18,362	365,000	500	48,000	455,722	744,278

- N. B.—(1) Besides the amount mentioned in the above table, 1,739,960 yen was expended in 1922 in the purchase of the mining right and equipments.
- (2) The figures for the years before 1929 show settled accounts and those for 1930 estimates.
- (3) The large figure representing expenses for repairs for the year 1927 is accounted for by the special defrayment of more than 40,000 yen for rehabilitation from disasters caused by the storm of May, 1927.
- (4) "Expenditure" includes all expenses necessary for working the mines, but does not include the expenses of refunding the capital needed for the purchase of the mines, expenses necessary for the sale of phosphate, pensions to staff members of the Mining Station and expenses of superintendence of the Station, as it is too difficult to classify and ascertain them.

VIII. Commerce and Industry.

The natives lead a very simple life and are generally self-supporting as regards articles in daily use and consequently they have as a rule little purchasing power. Besides, the Islands are scattered over a vast expanse of water, and communication between them is difficult. Under such conditions, commerce and industry are still in an infantile stage.

Nearly all the persons engaged in commerce who number 500 in all, as shown in the following table, are small shop-keepers, selling food-stuffs and sundry goods and doing brokerage business in copra.

Number of shops existing in April, 1930.

	No. of shops
Saipan	245
Yap	9
Palau	53
Truk.....	50
Ponape.....	71
Jaluit	72
Total	500

As regards industry, the most important in the Islands is the manufacture of sugar in Saipan with its by-production of alcohol and alcoholic drinks. Recently a certain number of persons have started the manufacture of refreshing beverages and the tinning of fruit, but the amount of production is still quite small.

The only handicraft of the natives is weaving fabrics from the leaves of palm and breadfruit trees, there existing no other worth mentioning.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal goods manufactured in the Islands during 1929:—

Article	Quantity	Value <i>yen</i>
Sugar	162,277 piculs	3,249,146
Alcohol	799,650 litres	199,912
Alcoholic drinks.....	296,282 litres	72,040
Refreshing beverages ...	—	2,531
Woven fablics	—	27,337

In September, 1922, the “Rules concerning Aid to Traders” were promulgated, by virtue of which subsidies are granted to those persons who are engaged in the following occupations.

- (a) Laundering.
- (b) Shoe-making.
- (c) Hair-dressing.
- (d) Tailoring.
- (e) Hotel-keeping.
- (f) Occupations other than the above-mentioned, which are considered indispensable by the Chief of the Branch Bureau.

Since 1926 subsidies have been granted as follows:—

	1926		1927		1928		1929	
	No. of persons	Amount <i>yen</i>	No. of persons	Amount <i>yen</i>	No. of persons	Amount <i>yen</i>	No. of persons	Amount <i>yen</i>
Japanese	9	76,708	8	2,200	7	5,400	4	2,450
Natives	3	5,015	5	4,348	2	6,193	1	1,913
Total	12	81,723	13	6,548	9	11,593	5	4,363

N.B.—Of the subsidies granted to Japanese in 1926, 70,000 yen was given in aid of the equipment of the plant for manufacturing alcohol from sugar molasses.

IX. Products Museum.

A new Products Museum was established in 1929 in Korrer Island in the Palau Group, which is also the site of the head office of the South Seas Bureau. In this museum are exhibited to the public specimens of various products of the Islands and materials of geographical, historical and scientific value, collected from various places in the territory. The museum is also intended to function as an organ for finding markets for local products as well as for assisting in transactions in them, with a view to contributing to the industrial development of Islands and the progress of local culture. It was opened on January 4, 1930.

The following figures show the expenditure for the museum:—

	Estimates		Increase or decrease (decrease marked with *)	Settled accounts for 1929
	1930	1929		
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Office expenses	2,592	5,482	* 3,250	6,475
Undertakings expenses	1,000	1,000	—	410
Total	3,592	6,482	* 3,250	6,885

CHAPTER VII.

Land System.

I. General Remarks.

With regard to the land system, no detailed Regulations have as yet been enacted, but rights already acquired on land in accordance with old customs or German Laws are generally recognized irrespective of whether their owners are natives or not and owners are free to dispose of their land in whatever way they choose. However, a policy adopted under the German regime to protect native land-owners is still followed, placing restrictions upon the disposal of land, the property of natives, until a definite land system will be established.

- N. B.—(1) In 1923, the "Regulations for the Treatment of Judicial Affairs in the South Sea Islands" were promulgated, by virtue of which civil cases are to be dealt with in accordance with the Civil Code of Japan, but an exception was made in the case of rights concerning land, to the effect that for the time being old customs should be respected and no registrations should be required. This arrangement was made in consideration of the fact that land surveys as well as the investigation of legal usages concerning land had not as yet been completed, and accordingly the time had not as yet arrived for instituting special legislation concerning the land system or for making registration of land.
- (2) Facts show that during the German regime a land survey was carried out in Saipan and Ponape, but it did not extend to the whole of these two islands. Moreover, the documents extant being incomplete, and only a small number of the land-owners having had title-deeds delivered to them, there are not a few cases in which the lines of demarcation between Government and private land remain obscure. In order to ascertain them, land survey has been in progress since 1923. This work was finished in the principal islands of the Saipan and Palau Groups and Ponape Island and at present it is in progress in Rota Island under the jurisdiction of the Saipan Branch Bureau.

II. Classification of Land.

Land may be classified into Government and private land and the latter may again be classified into land owned by natives and land owned by people other than natives.

(a) Government Land. (State Domain).

With regard to the legal nature of the State domain in the territory, the Japanese Government fully explained its attitude in its Annual Report for 1924. (Chapters IX, X and XII).

In its opinion, the State Domain in the mandated territory may be divided into two classes. The first class consists of those parcels of land which were transferred to Japan under Article 257, paragraph 2 of the Treaty of Versailles, and the second of those which have been purchased by the Japanese Government or are exploited by it at its own expense. The former class is

to be regarded as property belonging to the Government in its capacity of Mandatory. The same might be said of the latter class. When, however, this second class of land is examined, it is found that it includes properties which have been purchased or exploited by the Government on its own account, and which may, therefore, be regarded as the actual domain of the Government. An instance of this is the land purchased from the German South Sea Phosphate Company.

The mandated territory is administered by the Japanese Government as an integral part of its own territory, in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations. For this reason all State domains in the mandated territory are treated just like other State domains of the Japanese Empire, no discrimination whatever being set up between them.

And land in the territory except such as is the property of private persons is considered part of the State domain, and no party other than the Government can exercise the right of occupation by priority.

With regard to the management of the State domain, a South Seas Bureau Rule, promulgated in July, 1922, declares that the Law on State Property of the Japanese Empire shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the territory. According to this law, State domain is classified into the following four classes and for each class an appropriate procedure for its disposition and management is provided.

1. Domain for public use. (Property for public use)—Properties assigned or decided to be assigned by the Government directly for public use.
2. Domain for Government use. (Property for Government use)—Properties assigned or decided to be assigned by the Government for Government business or undertakings or for residences of officials and others in Government service.
3. Domain for forestry. (Forest property)—Properties assigned or decided to be assigned by the Government for Government dendrological enterprise.
4. Domain for miscellaneous purposes. (Miscellaneous property)—Properties not coming under any of the above-mentioned categories.

With the exception of No. 4, these species of State Domain may not be transferred nor be made objects of private rights. This rule, however, does not apply to permission for the use or exploitation of properties by private persons so long as it does not prejudice their use by the Government or the purpose for which the Government possesses them. As regards miscellaneous properties, these may not be transferred or leased gratuitously except in cases in which the Government or the public require them for public or Government use and in a few other cases.

In the territory under Japanese Mandate, there exist tracts of land where there is no definite line of demarcation between Government and private land. There are also tracts of Government land, on which the work of survey has not as yet been carried out. For these reasons, no exact statement can be made concerning the area of Government land, but at the end of June, 1930, its estimated area was as follows:—

Branch Bureau	For Public use	For Government use	Miscellaneous	Total
	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares
Saipan	25.9	32.4	30,008.1	30,066.4
Yap	17.2	15.5	677.9	710.6
Palau	10.0	313.5	27,077.7	27,401.2
Truk	8.2	25.2	15,880.9	15,914.3
Ponape	10.3	13.2	3,011.9	3,035.4
Jaluit	2.0	4.3	2,452.9	2,459.2
Total	73.6	404.1	79,109.4	79,587.1

N. B.—(1) There exists no domain for forestry.

(2) The increase of land devoted to public use as compared with the preceding year is due to the construction of new roads and the incorporation of the land so used.

(3) The decrease of land devoted to Government use as compared with the preceding year is due to the transfer of part of such land to miscellaneous land.

(4) The increase of miscellaneous land as compared with the preceding year is due to the transfer of part of such land to land devoted to Government use.

As regards Government land, a lease or the right of ownership of such land as is not needed by the Government, may be granted to private persons if they so desire. In this matter of the grant of lease or ownership, natives, Japanese and foreigners are treated equally, but the officials in charge of business concerning Government land are prohibited from having Government land in their custody granted on lease or transferred to themselves or having it exchanged for land of their own.

Contracts for the lease or purchase of Government land are governed by the provisions of the "Civil Code of the Empire" and come entirely within the domain of private law, the only exception being the reservation to the Government, for the sake of Government or public interests, of the right of rescinding the contract or of purchasing property on leased land, as is provided for in the "Law of State Property." According to the provisions of the "Law of State Property," the term of lease of Government land shall be within the maximum of eighty years in the case of land to be used for afforestation and within the maximum of thirty years in other cases. The Government land now leased in the South Sea Islands includes palm forests, plantations, meadows and building ground, the palm forests being usually leased for a term of 30 years and other land for one of 20 years. The rates of rent are calculated upon taking into account the fact whether the land is reclaimed land or not and various other circumstances.

The following table shows the area of Government land leased to Japanese, foreigners and natives at the end of June, 1930.

	Building ground	Palm forests	Plan-tations	Meadows	Total
	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares
Japanese	40.3	828.2	15,288.0	911.8	17,068.3
Foreigners.....	0.3	61.5	—	—	61.8
Natives	3.6	102.9	97.0	87.3	290.8
Total	44.2	992.6	15,385.0	999.1	17,420.9

(b) Private Land.

Private land, the property of natives, is dealt with in law in a different way from such as is the property of persons other than natives. While there is no restriction whatever upon the sale, purchase, transfer, exchange, etc. of

the latter, in the case of the former it is prohibited to sell, or transfer it to, or to enter into agreements making it the object of security with parties other than the Government.

Unless sanctioned by the Government and registered, no agreement (except between natives) between Japanese or foreigners and natives concerning land, such as the grant of a lease, is valid (Vide "Regulations concerning Land Owned by Natives and Contracts concluded with Natives.")

This system was adopted for the prevention of the undue decrease of land owned by natives for the benefit of persons other than natives as well as for the prevention of any loss accruing to natives from their lack of economic and legal knowledge when they may chance to deal in land with person other than natives. As this system is a restriction on the sale or transfer of land, the property of natives, the natives are free to obtain land from Japanese or foreigners. Further they are free to sell, buy and transfer land between themselves.

As regards the term of lease of land, the property of natives, assented to by the Government, it differs according to occasions and circumstances, but usually it does not exceed ten years.

Land, the property of natives, may be classified into (1) that which belongs to individuals and (2) that which belongs to communities. In the case of the former there is nothing to be explained except the restrictions on their sale, lease or transfer as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Land which belongs to communities, some tracts of which cover fairly large areas, is managed by tribal chiefs and all members of the communities to which they belong have the right to a share in the profit it yields, such as the collection of its products, the pasture of domestic cattle and the taking of game thereon. When necessity arises for the disposal of any such land or of granting a lease thereof, it is decided at a meeting of the members of the community concerned, and the chief of the community carries out the decision. Land belonging to a community being at the same time land belonging to natives, it comes, like private land owned by natives, within the prohibition against sale and transfer to parties other than the Government, etc.

In respect to the land belonging to natives in the district within the jurisdiction of the Jaluit Branch Bureau, there exists a usage which is quite different from that obtaining in other district. This land is in the exclusive ownership of tribal chiefs, and the people in general have the right of exploiting them, subject to an obligation to render to the chiefs part of the profit arising from the palm groves which constitute the principal portion of such land. With regard to the legal nature of this usage, no detailed account is here given, as it requires further investigation.

CHAPTER VIII.

Labour.

I. General Remarks.

There being as yet no industrial enterprises undertaken in the mandated territory, except phosphate mining in Angaur and the sugar industry in the district under the Saipan Branch Bureau, there exists no great demand for labour.

As the natives are generally indolent and averse to work, it is difficult to get a good supply of labour in the Islands. Nevertheless, it is not so difficult to engage labourers for the mining work in Angaur, because it is old established and the labour conditions there being well known among the natives, many are quite willing to respond to the call for labour, regarding it simply as if they were going on an extended journey.

With regard to the protection of the labourers employed in the phosphate mines in Angaur, the necessary provisions have already been enacted. Accordingly there is as yet no need for the enactment of any provisions in the nature of general rules for the control of the recruitment of labourers.

Further, with regard to the protection of native labourers, by virtue of Civil Administration Order No. 3, enacted in 1916, any contract for the employment of labour for a period exceeding one year entered into between a native and a foreigner or Japanese is invalid unless it has been assented to and registered by the Chief of the competent Branch Bureau and the assent referred to is to be accorded only if the Chief of the Branch Bureau considers there are no objectionable points in the contract after he has made the necessary investigations with regard to the protection of the interests of the natives.

As to the ensuring of the prohibition of compulsory labour provided for in Article III of the "C" Mandate, there are no special regulations directed to this end. But if anybody forcibly requisitions labour, he is to be dealt with as having committed the offence of false imprisonment mentioned in Art. CCXX of the Penal Code or the offence to intimidation mentioned in Art. CCCXXII of the same law. In certain circumstances the punishment mentioned under No. 4 or No. 24 of Article I of the Regulations for Police Offences is to be imposed upon him. In case the offender is an official or anyone in the public service, he may be punished for the offence of corruption mentioned in Article CXCI of the Penal Code. Besides these penal provisions, the Government does not consider it necessary to enact any special laws or regulations concerning the ensurance of the prohibition of forced labour.

In fact no case of forced labour has ever occurred. It can not be said with certainty that no labour will be requisitioned in the future for public works such as the improvement or construction of roads, harbours, etc. At present, however, no necessity of forcing labour is experienced, nor has the system ever been employed. In case, however, the natives apply for the improvement of roads or harbours or for the establishment of a school in order

to promote the interest of their respective communities, on condition of their supplying labour or material, labour is accepted even at the present time if necessary. Obviously such labour is not compulsory labour. Finally, a provision formerly existed according to which a person unable to pay his poll-tax might do so by offering labour for a period not exceeding twenty days a year, but it was abolished in 1922.

To repeat, no forced labour is recognised in the mandated territory, labour being supplied in all cases according to agreements voluntarily entered into by the employer and employed. In case such an agreement is not fulfilled, a remedy may be sought by bringing an action in the Court of Justice as in the general case of a civil agreement not being executed. But in the case of non-fulfilment of an agreement between an employer and an employee, as there is no means of compelling specific performance, the only recourse left for the complainant is to demand compensation.

At present the only enterprises employing labourers in any great number are the phosphate mining industry in Angaur and the sugar industry in Saipan District. Sometimes labour in large amount is needed for civil engineering work, but such work being temporary, it is for the most part locally supplied.

For reference, a statement of the conditions of labour in Angaur and Saipan Districts is given below.

II. Angaur Mining Station.

(a) Labourers.

Most of the employees and labourers employed in the phosphate mining in Angaur, as shown in the following table, are natives and are engaged chiefly in Angaur, the site of the mines, and the adjacent islands of Palau, and also in Yap and Truk.

Classification	At the end of Nov., 1926			At the end of June, 1927			At the end of June, 1928			At the end of June, 1929			At the end of of 1930		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Japanese	68	—	68	57	—	57	66	—	66	70	—	70	77	1	78
Chinese	10	—	10	9	—	9	8	—	8	5	—	5	5	—	5
Natives:															
Chamorros ...	26	—	26	26	—	26	28	—	28	27	—	27	25	—	25
Kanakas	370	—	370	447	—	447	321	—	321	361	—	361	348	—	348
Total	474	—	474	539	—	539	423	—	423	463	—	463	455	1	456

(b) Classification of Labour.

For labour requiring a certain degree of skill, Japanese and Chinese are chiefly employed besides a few Chamorros, while for unskilled labour, such as the collection and transport of phosphate, Chamorros and Kanakas are employed. The following is a classification of labour:—

Collection of phosphate, land transport of phosphate, drying of phosphate, analysis of phosphate, operation of power generator and other machinery, loading, electric work, carpentry, forestry, lumbering, engineering and miscellaneous work.

(c) Term of Employment.

The Chamorros labourers employed at the Mining Station are all accompanied by their families and naturally stay long in service.

The term of employment in the case of native labourers invited from places outside Angaur is usually one year, such labourers being engaged afresh every year.

In the case of Japanese and Chinese, the condition is imposed that they shall not leave within one year without legitimate reason. After one year, it is left to their free choice. But in fact all of them desire to be permanently employed, and some of them have already been employed for more than ten years.

(d) Condition of Employment.

With regard to the employment of workmen and labourers, matters are dealt with in accordance with the "Rules concerning the Service of Workmen and Miners in the Employ of the Mining Station of the South Seas Bureau." To mention some important conditions:—

(1) Age.—No person under fifteen years of age, irrespective of sex, shall be engaged as a skilled workman or labourer. (No women now employed).

(2) Working time.—The working time of skilled workmen and labourers shall not exceed ten hours per day and shall be determined between 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. by the Head of the Mining Station. There shall be time of rest of not less than one hour and a half during the hours of work.

The hours of work at present adopted at the Mining Station in compliance with those provisions begin at 6.30 a.m. and end at 4 p.m. The interval for rest are given between 9 a.m. and 9.15 a.m., and again between 11.45 and 1 p.m. for launch, so that the actual working time is 8 hours.

When, for the sake of convenience or in view of the nature of the work, the above rule cannot be followed, exceptional arrangements may be made concerning the hours of work after the approval of the Director of the South Seas Bureau has been obtained, but no one under sixteen years of age and no woman shall be made to work longer than the fixed hours of work or at night.

(3) Holidays.—Workmen and labourers are to be given a day's rest on Sundays, Japanese national holidays, etc. As a reward to those who have served regularly for one year and a half home leave is granted up to a maximum of 80 days.

(4) Restrictions concerning work.—No one under sixteen years of age and no woman shall be employed in dangerous work such as the handling of motors or in work injurious to health. Persons suffering from mental disease or infectious disease and those suffering from disease which is likely to be aggravated if they are engaged in work are not to be employed. No woman shall be made to work for a fixed period after accouchement.

(e) Wages and Travelling Expenses.

Wages are paid by the hour or by piece-work, upon due consideration of the ability and efficiency of the workmen or labourers. Due wages are paid for Japanese national holidays, days on leave granted on the anniversaries of parents and holidays for recreation. Travelling expenses are supplied to work-

men and labourers when they respond to the call for labour as well as when they return home after having served for a fixed term or having been given holidays.

The tariff of day wages at the end of June, 1930, was as follows:—

	Maximum <i>yen</i>	Minimum <i>yen</i>	Average <i>yen</i>
Japanese	5.70	1.73	3.37
Chinese	2.90	2.30	2.64
Chamorro	2.70	0.50	1.67
Kanaka	1.20	0.68	0.87
Native labourer with free board	1.24	0.38	0.44

(f) Relief.

When workmen or labourers fall ill, are injured or die, as a result of the work they are engaged in, benefits are given them in accordance with the "Ordinance concerning Aid to Employees."

The benefits are of six descriptions, namely, medical attendance benefit, benefit on account of suspension of work, benefit in consideration of bodily hindrances, closing benefit, benefit in aid of bereaved families and funeral benefit. The amount of the benefits to be given is determined in accordance with the gravity of the sickness or injury.

During one year between April, 1929, and March, 1930 and during six months between April, 1930, and September of the same year benefits were given as shown in the following table:—

	Japanese		Chinese		Chamorros		Kanakas		Total	
	No. of persons	Amount	No. of persons	Amount	No. of persons	Amount	No. of persons	Amount	No. of persons	Amount
April, 1927- Mar., 1930		<i>yen</i>		<i>yen</i>		<i>yen</i>		<i>yen</i>		<i>yen</i>
Medical attendance benefit	14	50	2	2	2	1	87	114	105	169
Benefit on account of suspension of work.	2	43	—	—	1	1	38	64	41	108
Total	16	94	2	2	3	2	125	178	146	278
April, 1930- Sept., 1930										
Medical attendance benefit	6	26	—	—	4	4	21	42	31	73
Benefit on account of suspension of work.	3	14	—	—	3	12	13	28	19	55
Total	9	40	—	—	7	17	34	71	50	128

N. B.—(1) Amounts not exceeding 1 yen are omitted.

(2) None has received benefit in consideration of bodily hindrances, closing benefit, benefit in aid of bereaved families or funeral benefit.

(g) Sanitary Condition of Labourers.

A physician is in service at the Mining Station, who is charged with the duty of looking after the sanitary condition of labourers and the early discovery of sickness. Sick and injured persons are sent to the South Seas Bureau Angaur Hospital, near the Mining Station for treatment.

The following table shows the number of workmen and labourers at the Mining Station, who have fallen ill, sustained injury, or died recently:—

	April, 1929-March, 1930					April-September, 1930				
	Japanese	Chinese	Chamorros	Kanakas	Total	Japanese	Chinese	Chamorros	Kanakas	Total
Total No. of employees per day	20,565	1,415	7,511	94,687	124,178	10,416	635	3,198	48,189	62,438
Due to work :										
Death from injury.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Death from illness.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Serious illness	2	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	10	10
Slight illness	15	4	2	87	108	2	—	2	23	27
Total	17	4	2	90	113	2	—	2	33	37
Total No. of cases per day	76	19	8	414	517	7	—	17	215	239
Not due to work :										
Death from injury.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Death from illness.....	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Serious illness	2	1	3	64	70	—	—	—	16	16
Slight illness	66	9	72	996	1,143	44	6	46	454	550
Total	68	10	75	1,063	1,216	44	6	46	470	566
Total No. of cases per day	216	50	341	5,189	5,796	121	26	285	1,612	2,044

- N. B.—(1) Cases of injury or illness mentioned in the above table are those examined by the physician.
(2) Each different case of injury or illness is counted as one and each case treated again after a time of suspension is also counted as one.

III. Sugar Industry in Saipan District.

(a) General Remarks.

The sugar industry in Saipan District is carried on by the Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha (South Seas Development Co., Ltd.). It is the chief business of the company to grow sugar cane in Saipan and Tinian Islands and to manufacture sugar therefrom. Since 1926, as a subsidiary business, the company has been manufacturing alcohol and alcoholic drinks from molasses, a bye-product of the sugar manufacture. The company has Government land leased to it and some land of small area leased from private owners. After having cleared such land, the company lets it to tenants to grow sugar cane there, and buys the crops as material for manufacturing sugar. The organization of labour and the condition of workers are the same both in Saipan and Tinian Islands.

N. B.—The land exploited by the Nanyo Kohatsu Kaisha except that portion which is its own property is taken on lease from native owners or is Government land acquired by the Japanese Government as the mandatory power. This Government land was leased rent-free during the military regime with the intention of developing the sugar industry. This arrangement was necessary in order to promote the industrial development of the Islands. Accordingly when the company completes the clearing of undeveloped land and its business becomes self-supporting, it is the intention of the Government to charge a due rent for the land in question.

(b) Classification of Workers.

The work people employed by the Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha, inclusive of tenants and factory employees, are all Japanese, no native labourer being employed. The company engages all these workpeople in Japan. The

workpeople may roughly be classified into two groups, namely, tenants and other workers.

(1) Workers who are not tenant.—Workers, who are not tenants, are those working in the factories, those engaged in the transport of sugar cane (chiefly railway operatives), those employed in the agricultural affairs and those engaged in miscellaneous works. At the end of September, 1930, their strength was as follows:—

	Officials	Quasi-officials	Other clerical employees	Labourers				Total	Aggregate total
				Workmen	Apprentices	Permanent employees	Temporary employees		
Miscellaneous affairs	33	16	21	18	17	44	12	91	161
Agricultural affairs.....	31	27	11	8	2	882	161	1,053	1,122
Engaged in factories	19	16	6	112	37	87	35	271	312
Railway affairs	2	5	2	51	33	42	2	128	137
Total	85	64	40	189	89	1,055	210	1,543	1,732

N.B.—All the persons mentioned in the above table are men, except four women who are employed in the office as clerks.

(2) Tenants.—The rights and obligations of the tenants are determined by agreements drawn up in accordance with the “Rules concerning Immigrant Labourers on the South Sea Islands” and except that they cultivate land leased from the company, their position does not differ from unattached farmers and of course they are consequently entitled to grants-in-aid in accordance with the “Rules for the Encouragement of the Sugar Industry.”

With regard to the cultivation of sugar cane, as the tenants and the company have a common interest, the latter endeavours at all times to afford facilities to the former in regard to guidance in the method of cultivation, supply of seedlings, extermination of injurious insects, advance of working capital, etc. The tenants grow sugar cane on land leased from the Company and sell their crops to it. The rate of rent varies according to the productive power of the land, but is generally between one-tenth and three-tenths (two-tenths on the average) of the crops raised. The area of land let to tenants ranges between 3 hectares and 7 hectares per household, the average being about 4 hectares.

The following table shows the area of land under cultivation by tenants and the number of tenants at the end of September, 1930.

Area of land hectares	No. of households	No. of family members	No. of workers employed by tenants	No. of persons engaged in work		
				Male	Female	Total
5,421.75	1,121	4,291	852	2,427	1,347	3,774

The following table shows the area of land under cultivation by unattached cultivators and the number of unattached cultivators at the end of September, 1930.

	Area of land hectares	No. of households	No. of family members	No. of family members capable of work		
				Male	Female	Total
Japanese	445.95	108	379	136	111	247
Natives	81.50	30	151	60	19	79
Total	527.45	138	530	196	130	326

(c) Specification of Areas for the Collection of Material and the Position of Unattached Cultivators.

As already been observed in Chapter VI, in case the Director of the South Seas Bureau has given a party permission to embark on the sugar in-

dustry, and when he considers it necessary, he may specify an area for the collection of the material needed. In other words, all the sugar cane grown in the specified area is required to be sold to the party carrying on sugar industry in that area. An area for the collection of material is specified, after taking into account the capacity of the sugar company, so that the estimated quantity of material needed may be produced.

With regard to the crops to be produced in a specified area, the tenants of the Nanyo Kohatsu Kaisha, by virtue of their agreement with the company, are under obligation to grow nothing but sugar cane but unattached cultivators are entirely at liberty to grow sugar cane or not. If they grow sugar cane, however, they have to sell them to the company at a fixed price.

This system may give rise to some doubt whether undue pressure on unattached cultivators may not result from it. In reality, however, no such unpleasant situation arises. The sugar company has to buy sugar cane at a price approved by the Director of the South Seas Bureau, and in case it fails to buy cane, it is obliged to indemnify the cultivators for the damage caused thereby. This system enables the company to carry on its business with ease, and induces the cultivators to recognize that it is more advantageous for them to grow sugar cane rather than other crops. For this reason the system can be said to promote the interests both of the company and the cultivators.

(d) Concerning the Price Paid on Purchase of Sugar Cane.

It is not impossible that cases may occur making it difficult for the company and its tenants to come to an agreement with regard to the price of sugar cane. Accordingly the Japanese Government, in pursuance of the policy of adjusting in a fair way the claims of both parties, has instituted the "Rules for the Sugar Industry," in which it is provided that in determining the price the approval of the Director of the South Seas Bureau shall be obtained from year to year.

In determining the price of sugar cane, the market price of sugar and that of other agricultural crops is not made the standard, as is done in other centres of the sugar industry, but the ordinary profit of the cultivators is taken into consideration. In other words, the expenditure and revenue of an ordinary cultivator are investigated, and the price is determined after allotting him a fair margin of profit to make his means of subsistence easy.

(e) Labour conditions.

(1) Sex and Age of Labourers.—Among labourers other than tenants none are under the age of 15. Women are employed year after year during the manufacturing season between December and June of the following year to do sweeping and other miscellaneous work, but none are permanently employed.

(2) Hours of Work.—Work for more than 8 hours a day or at night by persons under the age of 15 and women is prohibited. As regards the hours of work of other labourers, it is not uniform as they are determined by agreement, but for workmen in the factory it is generally 12 hours a day during the manufacturing season and 10 hours a day during the remainder of the year. (The hours of work includes an interval of one hour and a half for meals and rest).

(3) Holidays.—The Holidays for labourers are the Japanese national holidays and the first and third Sundays of each month. During the manufacturing season, however, no fixed holidays are provided for workers in the factory, but they are given off-days when the engines are cleaned. Generally such off-days come twice a month.

(4) Restrictions concerning Work.—It is prohibited to employ women in dangerous work, and they are employed in sweeping and other miscellaneous work.

(5) Wages.—Wages to labourers are paid by the day and the amount varies above 1.20 yen per day, according to the ability and efficiency of the labourers. On regular holidays, the wages are paid in their entirety, and for extra work additional wages are paid.

The wages at the end of September, 1930, were as shown in the following table:—

	Highest	Lowest	Average
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Workers	4.00	1.24	1.88
Apprentices	1.57	1.10	1.27
Permanent employees	2.80	1.00	1.26
Temporary employees	1.50	0.80	1.00

N.B.—Persons receiving less than 1.20 yen per day are either women or men, who on account of age or bodily weakness, do not possess the ability of a full man.

(6) Relief.—In case of sickness or injury contracted while at work, medical attendance benefit or closing benefit is given, and in case of death, funeral benefit. Such benefits, however, are not usually given in cases in which the causes of the above mentioned misfortunes cannot be attributed to the work. Those who have been particularly assiduous in the discharge of their duty are given terminal bonuses or rewards for regular attendance. When those who have continued in service for more than two years are discharged or die, a solatium, exceeding in amount wages for 30 days is given. Between October, 1929 and September, 1930, the following number of persons received such benefits:—

	Workmen and apprentices			Permanent employees			Total		
	No. of persons	No. of persons counted per day	Amount	No. of persons	No. of persons counted per day	Amount	No. of persons	No. of persons counted per day	Amount
Medical attendance benefit	73	891	388	131	1,375	518	204	2,266	906
Benefit on account of suspension of work	22	85	124	39	219	262	61	304	386
Benefit in consideration of bodily hindrances	2	—	63	1	—	60	3	—	123
Benefit in aid of bereaved families.	1	—	500	—	—	—	1	—	500
Funeral benefit.....	1	—	100	8	—	78	9	—	178
Total	99	976	1,175	179	1,594	918	278	2,570	2,095

N.B.—Amounts not exceeding 1 yen are omitted.

(7) Sanitation for Labourers.—Not only are the authorities mindful of supervision, but the company is constantly careful to keep the health of labourers in good condition, because it is a matter directly affecting its business. The company has a hospital of its own which looks after the health conditions of the labourers and treats sick or injured persons at very low charges. Between

October, 1929 and September, 1930, the following number of workmen and labourers were injured, fell sick or died while engaged in their work :—

	Workmen and apprentices	Permanent employees	Total
No. of workmen and labourers counted by day.....	90,852	929,240	1,020,092
Persons who died from injuries	1	—	1
Persons who died from illness	—	—	—
Serious illness	—	—	—
Slight illness.....	107	180	287
Total	108	180	288
Persons who received medical treatment for injuries counted by day	1,334	2,359	3,693
Persons who received medical treatment counted by day.....	38	216	254
Total	1,372	2,575	3,947

CHAPTER IX.

Communications and Navigation.

I. Communications.

(a) History.

During the Japanese naval régime, naval telegraph and post offices were established to deal with naval telegraphic and postal business. Subsequently methods of private communication were also dealt with at those offices. On the withdrawal of the military régime on April 1, 1922, those naval telegraph and post offices were replaced by the Post-Offices of the South Seas Bureau under the administration of the Director of the Bureau to deal with telegraphic and postal business for the public.

(b) Postal System.

With regard to affairs of communications in the South Sea Islands, in order to establish connection with such affairs in Japan Proper, the Postal Law, the Law concerning Postal Money Orders, the Law concerning Postal Savings Banks, the Law concerning the Post on Railways and Ships, the Telegraphs Law, the Wireless Telegraphs Law, the Penal Clauses of the International Convention for the Protection of Submarine Cables and all the other laws and regulations concerning communications in force in Japan are respected in principle, but matters, for which in view of the special circumstances existing in the South Sea Islands exceptions have to be made, are to be dealt with in accordance with rules set forth by the Director of the South Seas Bureau. (Vide "Regulations concerning Postal and Telegraphic Business in the South Sea Islands and concerning the Application of Department of Communications Ordinances and Notices" in the Collection of Laws and Regulations).

(c) Organs of Communications.

Post-Offices are established as organs for dealing with communications business in the South Sea Islands. The Post-Offices are under the management of the Director of the South Seas Bureau, and have charge of posts, parcels posts, postal money orders, postal savings banks, telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, telephones, etc. Besides these matters, Post-Offices designated by the Director of the South Seas Bureau deal with business concerning the annual revenue and expenditure as well as receipt and payment of cash not included in the annual revenue and expenditure of the South Seas Bureau and offices in connection therewith. To each of the Post-Offices is appointed a Postmaster, communications expert, communications clerks, assistant communications clerks, assistant communications experts, etc. The post of Postmaster is filled by a Secretary in the South Seas Bureau or a communications clerk. Under the direction of the Director of the South Seas Bureau, he manages the business of his Post-Offices and directs and superintends his subordinates.

The sites and names of the Post-Offices are as follows:—

Saipan Post-Office	Saipan Island
Tinian Branch Office of Saipan Post-Office	Tinian Island
Palau Post-Office	Korror Island in the Palau Group
Angaur Post-Office	Angaur Island in the Palau Group
Yap Post-Office	Yap Island
Truk Post-Office	Truk Island
Ponape Post-Office	Ponape Island
Jaluit Post-Office	Jaluit Island

The members of the staff at the end of June, 1930 were as follows:—

Post-Office	Sonin rank Expert	Hannin rank		Employees		Total
		Expert Clerk	Assistant Clerk	Assistant Expert	Clerical	
Saipan.....	—	1	7	7	5	20
Yap.....	—	2	8	6	2	18
Palau.....	1	4	10	15	3	33
Angaur.....	—	—	3	3	1	7
Truk.....	—	1	5	5	1	12
Ponape.....	—	1	4	4	1	10
Jaluit.....	—	1	4	5	1	11
Total.....	1	10	41	45	14	111

(d) Communications Business.

(1) Postal Business.—As the Post-Offices are located in islands scattered over a great expanse of water and are widely separated from one another, communications are entirely dependent on ships, and all post matters are despatched and received as and when vessels on regular services call at the respective islands. The occasions on which postal matters are despatched and received in a year number 29 at the Saipan Post-Office, 13 at the Yap Post-Office, 18 at the Palau and Angaur Post-Offices, and 11 each at the Truk, Ponape and Jaluit Post-Offices. When casual vessels call, advantage is taken of it to make an extraordinary despatch, so as to secure early delivery. Among the foreign mails, those destined for the Dutch East Indies have been allotted an exchange office viz. the Palau Post-Office and they are sent thence to the Post-Office at Menado in the Celebes by vessels regularly plying between the two places. Also on August 1, 1927, the Jaluit Post-Office was made an exchange office for the British Gilbert Islands, and the despatch was commenced of postal matters to the Btaritary Post-Office. Finally in April, 1930, the Palau Post-Office was made an exchange office for the Philippines and the despatch was commenced of postal matters to the Davao Post-Office of Mindanao Island.

(2) Telegraphic Business.—Telegrams and wireless telegrams in Japanese or European languages, destined to or coming from Japan Proper or foreign countries, are dealt with, delivered, and transmitted.

Telegraphic business is accomplished by means of submarine cables and wireless telegraphy. There are two cables, one being the Yap-Nawa line and the other the Yap-Guam line. The former is used for sending and receiving telegrams to and from Japan Proper and foreign countries, and the latter for telegrams to and from the United States and the Philippines (at present sus-

pended on account of damage). There is another cable between Yap and Menado, but it is not at present in use. The Nawa line is part of the Yap-Shanghai line, but the Nawa-Shanghai line is not in use at present.

There is a wireless installation at every Post-Office, and the business of the Coast Stations and the Fixed Stations is there dealt with. The wireless in Palau is in direct communication with Japan Proper, and, besides connecting the Islands with Japan Proper, controls the connections between the Post-Offices in the Islands. The wireless in Truk chiefly functions as intermediary between Palau and the Islands in the east, and being in direct communication with Rabaul (Bismarck Group), deals with messages between the Islands and other places in the Southern Pacific. The wireesses of the other Post-Offices connect with each other. Further, at 11 a.m. every day the Palau wireless station broadcasts in English the atmospheric conditions observed in Palau, Saipan, Yap and Ponape at 6 a.m. that morning, using a 30-kilocycle frequency.

Rates for home telegrams are classified into two tariffs, namely, those between the Islands and Japan Proper and those between the various Islands, while those for foreign telegrams are the same as in Japan Proper. But the charges for wireless telegrams directly exchanged between the Islands and Rabaul (Bismarck Group), Nauru, Oceania, and Australia are subject to a special discount.

The telegraphic system is as follows:—

Domestic connection (including communications with Japan and China)	{ Within Islands :—By wireless Between Islands and Japan, Manchuria and Chefoo :—By wireless and submarine cables.
Foreign connection	{ Between Islands and Rabaul, Nauru, Oceania and Australia :—By wireless via Truk. Between Islands and other foreign countries :—By submarine cables (via Yap), messages being transmitted by wireless within Islands.

(3) Telephone Service.—In July, 1927, the “Rules for the Telephone Service in the South Sea Islands” were issued by the South Seas Bureau and subsequently the Palau Post-Office opened the service on September 1 of the same year and the Saipan Post-Office, on July 21, 1928.

(4) Postal Money Order and Savings Banks Business.—Postal Money Orders for Japan Proper and foreign countries and the deposit and payment of postal savings are dealt with. The method of handling these branches of postal business is the same as in Japan Proper.

(e) Natives and Postal Organs.

It is a matter for congratulation that in recent days, along with the advance made by the natives in their conditions of life and the increase of communications among them, the number of persons who make use of postal

organs is gradually on the increase, for it shows that they are beginning to appreciate the benefits of civilization. No statistics is available yet with regard to the extent to which the post, the telegraph, and the postal money order facilities are utilized by the natives but the following figures have been returned concerning the use by them of the postal savings banks. The authorities are encouraging natives to deposit their savings in postal savings banks, considering that it will help to foster a habit of thrift among them and promote their welfare.

The following table shows the extent of utilization of post, telegraph, postal money order and postal savings banks by the natives.

Year	Post				Telegraph				Money order				Savings				No. of new depositors
	Ordinary		Parcel		Sent	Re- ceived	No. of accounts	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount	No. of accounts	Amount			
	Re- ceived	De- livered	Re- ceived	De- livered													
1929.....	7,940	9,893	112	153	1,126	989	204	27,830	130	4,722	5,663	67,221	1,745	63,929	637		
1928.....	6,470	9,120	107	156	890	811	213	11,448	118	4,392	5,255	60,719	1,705	46,705	918		

(f) Expenditure.

The following table shows the expenditure needed for carrying on affairs of communications :—

	Estimates		Increase or decreased (decrease marked with *)	Settled Amounts 1929
	1930	1929		
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>		<i>yen</i>
Salaries.....	131,748	131,748	—	113,035
Office expenses	178,855	164,518	14,337	164,293
Articles purchased	6,840	6,669	171	4,015
Communications and transport.....	1,710	1,865	* 155	2,010
Repairs.....	12,821	4,141	8,680	4,287
Travelling expenses.....	17,405	17,348	57	18,709
Wages and allowances to em- ployees	137,110	132,989	4,121	133,921
Clothing	1,829	1,336	493	1,189
Miscellaneous	1,140	170	970	158
Undertakings in connection with communication works.....	166,828	183,544	* 16,716	155,720
Total	477,431	479,810	* 2,379	433,049

N. B.—(1) The above table does not include the expenditure on the construction of office buildings and official residences.

(2) Amounts not exceeding 1 yen in settled accounts are omitted.

(g) Statistics concerning Postal Matters.

The following table gives statistical figures concerning postal matter, telegrams, money orders, postal saving banks and telephones dealt with by the Post-Office in successive years since 1925 :—

Post		1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
{	Ordinary mail	{	{	{		
	Received	319,138	431,625	447,766	569,704	673,969
	Delivered	462,211	561,320	618,704	934,083	988,975
{	Parcels	{	{	{		
	Received	3,738	4,747	5,778	6,042	6,481
	Delivered	14,980	17,192	20,670	24,233	26,354
Telegraph	Home telegrams	{	{	{		
	Despatched	51,142	56,509	74,460	83,971	82,301
	Received	48,507	56,587	69,364	79,372	89,973
	Transmitted	63,690	71,757	127,201	111,596	101,793
{	Foreign telegrams	{	{	{		
	Despatched	780	879	724	966	1,211
	Received	217	237	320	364	351
	Transmitted	496	705	681	697	767
	Amount Yen	33,301	38,622	42,860	45,514	46,653
Charges						
Money order	Issued	22,127	24,732	31,172	33,389	36,006
	Amount Yen	2,827,754	3,071,829	3,748,965	3,835,688	4,071,210
{	Paid	{	{	{		
	Amount Yen	5,224	5,283	5,930	6,993	6,046
	Amount Yen	3,255,913	3,173,269	3,645,788	3,972,091	3,503,759
Savings	Deposited	19,229	20,102	20,891	28,123	31,415
	Amount Yen	791,713	803,782	887,653	1,045,501	1,147,714
{	Paid back	{	{	{		
	Amount Yen	5,541	6,698	6,667	7,685	8,621
	Amount Yen	628,506	639,900	637,454	797,494	885,337
Transfer service	Paid in	5,238	7,099	9,697	11,666	12,552
	Amount Yen	223,246	245,582	346,885	390,753	461,351
{	Paid back	{	{	{		
	Amount Yen	453	640	1,162	1,250	1,601
	Amount Yen	406,806	573,510	1,062,715	1,084,439	1,437,319
Telephone	Subscribers	{	{	{		
	Single	—	—	85	177	227
	Connected	—	—	—	2	4
{	No. of messages	{	{	{		
	Amount Yen	—	—	222,285	515,597	841,934
	Fee	—	—	8,329	12,474	15,364

N.B.—(1) The number of telephone subscribers is that at the end of the fiscal year.

- (2) The number of telephone messages for 1927 is that exchanged in Palau only and is the estimated number exchanged between September, 1927 and March, 1928.
- (3) The telephone fee for 1927 includes charges amounting to 5,243 yen for installation of telephones in Saipan, where the service was commenced in 1928.

II. Transport by Sea.

A. Regular Service.

On the establishment of the South Seas Bureau in 1922, the Bureau made arrangements with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to maintain a regular steamer service between Japan and the principle islands and with the Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha to do the same between the principal islands and adjacent isles, on granting the subsidies as follows:—

Year	Nippon Yusen Kaisha			Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha		
	Subsidies Yen	No. of vessels engaged	Total tonnage	Subsidies Yen	No. of vessels engaged	Total tonnage
1922	812,000	3	8,670	200,000	5	1,403
1923	650,000	3	5,092	160,000	5	1,403
1924	700,000	4	11,536	175,000	5	1,403
1925	600,000	4	11,536	160,000	5	1,403
1926	600,000	4	11,884	160,000	5	1,403
1927	580,000	4	11,884	170,000	5	1,403
1928	550,000	4	13,790	180,000	5	1,403
1929	550,000	5	16,234	180,000	5	1,403
1930	538,000	6	18,682	173,800	5	1,495

Besides the above-mentioned services, in order to improve the communication between the islands composing the principal Groups, the Palau Transportation Guild, managing an inter-insular service in the Palau Group, has been in receipt of a subsidy since April, 1929, and an individual undertaker, managing similar service in the Truk Group, has enjoyed the like treatment since October, 1929, both being required to maintain regular services. The subsidies granted them are as follows:—

Year	Palau Transportation Guild		Service for Truk under- taken by private individual	
	Amount of subsidy granted	No. of vessels employed	Amount of subsidy granted	No. of vessels employed
1929	5,600	2	1,100	1
1930	5,600	2	2,200	1

The following is a description of the shipping services maintained during 1929:—

(I) The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Lines.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha operated four subsidized lines, these being, (1) an Eastern line, (2) a Western line, (3) line connecting the Eastern and Western lines, and (4) Saipan line.

(a) Eastern Line:—The Eastern line starts from Kobe and terminates at Jaluit, the places touched en route being Moji (Osaka on the return way), Yokohama, Futami, Saipan, Truk, Ponape and Kusaie. The total distance is 7,320 nautical miles and the voyage takes about 49 days. A regular service of six voyages a year is maintained on this line by the S.S. *Kasuga Maru* (3,500 tons).

(b) Western Line:—The Western line starts from Kobe and terminates at Menado in Celebes in the Dutch East Indies, calling at Moji (Osaka on the return way), Yokohama, Saipan, Tinian, Yap, Palau, Angaur, Sonsol and Togobai, (Davao, Mindano Island, the Philippines on the outward voyage) en route. The total distance is 6,990 nautical miles and the voyage takes about 46 days. A regular service of thirteen voyages a year is maintained on this line by the S.S. *Omi Maru* and the S.S. *Yamashiro Maru* of 3,400 tons each.

(c) Line Connecting Eastern and Western Lines:—The starting point of this line is Kobe and terminus is Jaluit and the ports of call are Moji (Osaka on the return way), Yokohama, Palau, Angaur, Truk, Ponape and Kusaie. The total distance is 9,260 nautical miles and the voyage takes about 58 days. Five regular voyages are made a year by the S.S. *Yawata Maru* (3,500 tons).

(d) Saipan Line:—This line starts from Kobe, touching en route at Moji (Osaka on the return way), Yokohama, Futami and Saipan, and terminates at Tinian. The total distance is 3,790 nautical miles and the voyage takes about 30 days. A regular service of ten voyages a year is maintained on the line by the S.S. *Chikugo Maru* (2,400 tons) and the S.S. *Chikuzen Maru* (2,400 tons).

The subsidized lines of the Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha (South Sea Trading Co.) are as follows:—

(II) The Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha Lines.

(a) Mariana Line:—With Saipan as centre, this line extends to the southern islands and the northern islands of the Mariana group. A sailing vessel equipped with an auxiliary engine is employed.

Line	Places visited	No. of voy- ages a year	Distance	No. of days required
Rota	Starts from Saipan and calls at Rota and Tinian.	10	170 n. miles	6
Northern islands.....	Starts from Saipan and visits northern islands.	5	470 n. miles	13

(b) Yap, Palau and Isolated Isles Line:—This line starts from Yap and Palau and reaches isles under the jurisdiction of the Yap and Palau Branch Bureaux. From Yap the vessel sails to isles under the jurisdiction of the Yap Branch Bureau and returns to Yap, and sails to Palau after visiting isles between Yap and Palau. From the latter the vessel sails to isles under the jurisdiction of the Palau Branch Bureau and returns to Palau. Again, she returns to Yap after visiting various isles on the way. A sailing vessel equipped with an auxiliary engine is used.

Line	Places visited	No. of voy- ages a year	Distance	No. of days required
Yap and isolated isles	Isles under jurisdiction of Yap Branch Bureau.	3	1,400 n. miles	37
Ngula	Isles between Yap and Palau.	3	285 „	3
Palau and isolated isles	Isles under jurisdiction of Palau Branch Bureau.	4	766 „	26

(c) Ponape, Truk and Isolated Isles Line:—This line connects Ponape with isles under the jurisdiction of the Ponape Branch Bureau as well as Truk and isles under the jurisdiction of the Truk Branch Bureau. The vessel starts

from Ponape and after visiting isles under the jurisdiction of the Ponape Branch Bureau returns to Ponape. She then sails for Truk, whence she visits isles under the jurisdiction of the Truk Branch Bureau, and after calling at Kaving in the district under Australian mandate, arrives at Rabaul, which is her final destination. On her way home to Truk from the last named isle, she again calls at the same isles and finally returns to Ponape. A single steamer is employed in this service.

Line	Places visited	No. of voy- ages a year	Distance	No. of days required
Truk and Isolated isles.....	Eastern line: Truk, Lossop, Namolok, Mortlock, Kaving and Rabaul.	4	1,740 n. miles	22
	Western line: Truk, Hall, Olol and Enderby.	3	465 „	6
Ponape and Isolated isles...	Eastern line: Ponape, Mokil, Pineglap, Kusae, Vjelang, Einiwetok and Enshoby.	3	1,544 „	25
	Western line: Ponape, Paking, Ngatik, Nukuoro and Greenwich.	3	940 „	12

(d) Marshall Group Line:—This line is served by a steamer and a sailing vessel equipped with an auxiliary engine. One of them plies between Ratack and Ralick isles with Jaluit as centre and the other sails to the Gilbert Islands after visiting Ratack and Ralick.

Line	Places visited	No. of voy- ages a year	Distance	No. of days required
Eastern	Ratack Chain.	8 by two ves- sel.	1,280 n. miles by steamer.	24
			1,030 n. miles by sailing ves- sel.	19
Western	Ralick Chain calling at Quajelin, Rae and Higinni (at Rongelick twice a year).	8 by two ves- sel.	880 n. miles by steamer.	12
			1,280 n. miles by sailing ves- sel.	30
Gilbert	Isles between Jaluit and Gilbert.	3 by one ves- sel.	540 n. miles by sailing ves- sel.	22

Hitherto, when the inhabitants of isolated isles desired to visit one of the seats of the Branch Bureaux, they had to depend on the irregular services of the Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha or undertake hazardous voyages by canoes for distances varying between fifty and a hundred nautical miles, which not infrequently resulted in disasters. Since the regular services have been started, however, many native passengers avail themselves of them and in consequence disasters on the high seas have decreased. Particularly welcome is the fact that the service enables many patients from isolated isles to come to receive treatment at the South Seas Bureau Hospital. When travelling by subsidized lines (but only within the Islands), native passengers, if they desire, are afforded special accommodation as so-called “deck passengers.”

(III) Inter-Insular Line.

(a) For the communication between the islands constituting the Palau Group, a subsidized line is maintained by the Palau Transportation Guild, (having an office in Korrör Island) connecting, in turn, the eastern and western coasts of the Group, and Pelilu and Augaur Islands, with Korrör as its centre. 216 voyages are made a year, the aggregate mileage covered being 14,474 nautical miles.

(b) Another subsidized line is maintained for communication between the islands constituting the Truk Group. With Summer Island as its centre, it connects Spring, Autumn, Winter, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Islands. 216 voyages are made a year, the aggregate distance covered being 8,237 nautical miles.

B. Tramp Vessels.

A freight steamer of between 5,000 and 6,000 tons plies between Japan and Angaur more than ten times a year to carry phosphate. A sailing vessel of the Shimizu Co., a Japanese concern, sails several times a year between Saipan and Guam. At the time of the Japanese occupation of the Islands, sailing vessels of Messrs. Burns Philip and Co. sometimes paid visits to the territory, but now they rarely make their appearance.

III. Harbours.

Since they possess coral reefs, which serve as a breakwater, most of the bays of the islands in the South Seas have comparatively promising natural qualifications for good harbours. They are, however, in such a condition that more or less work is needed in order to make them really serviceable.

At present, the harbours in the principal islands are equipped with various temporary works, but are far from being satisfactory. Accordingly, plans have been made for their gradual improvement. To begin with, in 1924, surveys of the harbour of Saipan, the most important island in respect of productive industry, were initiated, and on the basis of the surveys made, harbour works were inaugurated in 1926 at the bay of Tanapak in Saipan Island. This enterprise was first planned to be a work extending for four consecutive years to be completed in 1929, but due to certain reason connected with the progress of the work, the time needed for its completion was extended by two more years and the resultant shortage in the amount of the necessary expenditure being made good, it will be completed in 1931 at a cost of 1,050,640 yen. When it is completed, vessels of 3,000 tons will be able to enter and leave the harbour during the day-time at all states of the tide.

Besides the above-mentioned work, improvement of the connection between land and sea at the harbour of Makal in Palau Island was planned and taken up in 1925. This work was completed in 1930 at a cost of 106,912 yen.

The following tables show the expenditure defrayed for harbour works since 1922 and the estimates therefor for the fiscal year of 1930:—

	Harbour Works Expenditure (Settled Accounts)
	<i>yen</i>
1922	3,916
1923	6,771
1924	19,656
1925	12,924
1926	94,145
1927	307,896
1928	293,369
1929	183,013

N.B.—(1) Except in the case of the expenditure for the improvement of Saipan harbour, the above table does not include salaries and travelling expenses of experts and expenses for the superintendence of the work.

(2) 101,113 yen and 7,224 yen, making a total of 108,337 yen, were carried forward to the fiscal year 1930 from the estimates for the fiscal year 1929 for the improvement of Saipan harbour and the opening of a passage for steam launches in Palau harbour respectively.

HARBOUR WORKS ESTIMATES FOR 1930.

	<i>yen</i>
Improvement of Saipan Harbour.....	68,489
Opening of steam-launch passage at Palau Harbour.....	6,942
Construction of breakwater at Jabour Island, Jaluit	6,000
Maintenance of harbours.....	5,953
Total	87,384

N.B.—The above table does not include salaries and travelling expenses of experts and other expenses necessarily incurred for the superintendence of the works except those for the improvement of Saipan Harbour.

With regard to the control of harbours, the “Rules for the Control of Shipping in the South Sea Islands” and the “Rules for the Control of Ports of Communication in the South Sea Islands” (Vide “Rules in Chapter X of the Laws and Regulations appended to this Annual Report”) are applied.

Tinian Island, under the jurisdiction of the Saipan Branch Bureau, having recently experienced a sudden industrial development, it has been found necessary to open direct shipping communication between that Island and ports outside the Territory. Accordingly, an amendment was made in the “Rules for the Control of Ports of Communication in the South Sea Islands,” so as to include Tinian Harbour in the list of ports of communication and to apply the Rules thereto.

IV. Nautical Marks.

A light-house stands at the entrance of the harbour of Palau in the Palau Group. It is of the fifth class and shows a white light. Water-courses are shown at anchorages at the principal islands, by fixed marks or floating buoys. Those are marked on the Chart and in case any of them is damaged, lost or otherwise made unserviceable, it is immediately repaired or renewed. Further, all important matters concerning nautical marks are made public.

With regard to these marks, the "Rules concerning Nautical Marks in the South Sea Islands" were promulgated in October, 1925, showing the rules to be followed in their installation and control. (Vide "Rules concerning Nautical Mark").

In the principal harbours vessels are moored at anchor for the purpose of allowing vessels to be moored to them. By virtue of the "Provisions concerning Charges for use of Mooring Buoys belonging to the South Seas Bureau," which were promulgated in October, 1927, together with the "Rules for the Control of Ports of Communication in the South Sea Islands," fees are charged on vessels, except Japanese and foreign men-of-war, for their use, according to the under-mentioned scale, for every 24 hours or fraction thereof:—

Vessels not exceeding 5,000 tons	Yen 10
Vessels exceeding 5,000 tons	Yen 15

The following table shows the number of nautical marks which existed in April, 1930:—

Branch Bureau	Light-house	Floating buoys	Fixed marks for large vessels	Guiding post	Total	Moored vessels
Saipan	—	3	—	—	3	—
Tinian	—	2	—	—	2	—
Yap.....	—	2	17	1	20	1
Palau	1	4	28	—	33	1
Angaur	—	—	—	—	—	4
Truk	—	2	5	—	7	—
Ponape	—	4	8	—	12	2
Kusaie	—	—	5	1	6	—
Jaluit.....	—	3	5	—	8	1
Total.....	1	20	68	2	91	9

The estimated expenditure and settled accounts on nautical marks are shown in the following table:—

	1930 <i>yen</i>	1929 <i>yen</i>	Increase or Decrease (*) <i>yen</i>	Settled accounts for 1929 <i>yen</i>
Management	1,445	1,277	168	895
Repairs.....	21,329	24,020	*2,691	17,836
Total	22,774	25,297	*2,523	18,732

N.B.—The above table does not include salaries and other similar expenses.

V. Railways.

There is no railway in the Islands for the public. The only railways existing are a light railway in Angaur constructed for the carriage of phosphate, and another, 48 miles in length, constructed in Saipan and yet another, 24 miles in length, constructed in Tinian by the Nanyo Kohatsu Kaisha for the benefit to its sugar industry. Of the railway in Saipan, the section between Garapan and Charankanoa, about 4 miles, is open for traffic for the convenience of the public.

VI. Highways.

The Islands being surrounded by coral reefs and the sea calm, intercourse by means of canoes is very easy, but the roads in the interior are far from being good. In fact, except in the neighbourhood of the offices of the South Seas Bureau and Branch Bureaux in the principal islands, there are only foot-paths for natives to travel along. It is rather difficult to construct highways, as there is little flat ground, but to further the economic development of the Islands, the South Seas Bureau has been and is endeavouring to improve and construct highways by degrees.

The following figures show the progress of the work done year by year :—

Year	Length of roads improved or constructed Metres	Area of ground occupied Square metres	Expenditure yen
1922	6,806	29,110	12,032
1923	10,672	34,357	14,694
1924	5,121	68,928	18,945
1925	8,567	29,550	29,599
1926	20,258	54,820	26,375
1927	18,337	14,619	25,011
1928	7,971	28,652	42,165
1929	6,001	23,929	31,546
1930	14,670	59,427	35,682

N.B.—(1) The expenditure mentioned in the above table does not include salaries and other similar expenses.

(2) The figures for 1930 are estimates.

CHAPTER X.

Trade.

I. General Remarks.

Trade carried on in the mandated territory may be classified as trade between the territory and Japan and its colonies and that between the territory and foreign countries. Most of the trade is conducted between the territory and Japan and its colonies.

The export and import between the Islands and Japan and its colonies are carried on at the nine ports of communication, namely, Saipan, Tinian, Yap, Palau, Angaur, Truk, Ponape, Kusaie and Jaluit.

No duties are imposed on such imports and exports, in principle, but as an exception there is the institution of port clearance dues, of which a detailed account is given in Chapter III under the heading of Finance.

Trade with foreign countries is carried on at Saipan, Palau, Angaur, Truk and Jaluit. No duties are imposed on exports, but customs duties are collected on imports. The is fully described in Chapter III under the heading of Finance.

II. Export.

The chief articles of export are phosphate, copra, sugar, and alcohol, the combined value of those commodities constituting 90 per cent of the total value of exports. Nilotic-top shell and sea-slug are gathered, as a rule, every other year out of regard for their replenishment, so that the value of those articles exported differs from year to year.

The total value of the exports for the year 1929 was about 7,638,000 yen. The chief articles of export were sugar, valued at about 3,250,000 yen; copra, about 1,854,000 yen; phosphate, about 1,533,000 yen; and alcohol, about 382,000 yen. As compared with the preceding year, the total value of exports showed a decrease of about 540,000 yen.

Nearly all the exports go to Japan, the exports to foreign countries being very small quantities of miscellaneous articles going to Guam from Saipan and to the Gilbert Islands from Jaluit.

III. Import.

The chief articles of import are rice and other foodstuffs and drinks, cloth and articles made of cloth, articles made of metal, timber and articles made of wood, oil and wax and fat and articles made thereof, and machinery. The combined value of those articles constitutes about 70 per cent of the total value of the imports.

The total value of imports for the year 1929 was 7,122,000 yen, in round figures. The chief articles of import were foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco valued at 1,242,000 yen; cereals and starch, 1,002,000 yen; timber and articles made of wood, 454,000 yen; cloth and articles made of cloth, 362,000 yen; articles made of metal, 518,000 yen; oil, fat and wax and articles made thereof, 298,000 yen; machinery, 1,516,000 yen. As compared with the preceding year the total value showed an increase of 2,339,000 yen.

Nearly all the imports come from Japan, only small quantities of copra and miscellaneous articles being imported from Menado in Celebes in the Dutch East Indies, the Gilbert Islands and Guam and sugar from Java. The copra is re-exported to Japan and none is consumed in the Islands and the sugar is used as material for manufacturing sugar at Saipan.

IV. Trade Statistics.

The following table shows exports and imports.

I. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS SINCE 1926.

Year	Export			Import			Aggregate total of Export and Import		
	Export to Japan	Export to foreign countries	Total	Import from Japan	Import from foreign countries	Total	Export to and import from Japan	Export to and import from foreign countries	Total
	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen
1926.....	6,175,553	87,334	6,262,887	4,090,719	211,176	4,301,895	10,266,272	298,510	10,564,782
1927.....	8,180,937	40,609	8,221,546	3,621,167	193,344	3,814,511	11,802,104	233,953	12,036,057
1928.....	8,084,471	94,345	8,178,816	4,584,659	197,930	4,782,589	12,669,130	292,275	12,961,405
1929.....	7,559,714	78,355	7,638,069	6,493,954	628,525	7,122,479	14,053,668	706,880	14,760,548
Jan.-June, 1930	8,095,918	42,362	8,138,280	2,466,108	127,140	2,593,248	10,562,026	169,502	10,731,528

II. EXPORTS SINCE 1926.

Classification	1926	1927	1928	1929	Jan.-June, 1930	
					Quantity	Value
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>		<i>yen</i>
I Plants and animals	633	—	2,305	12	—	15
II Grain, flour, starch, seeds	25,104	5,618	28,322	15,103	—	4,454
1 Hemp.....	70	10	—	—	—	—
2 Ivory nut.....	1,032	—	13,700	4,645	tons 44	4,153
3 Others	24,002	5,608	14,622	10,458	—	296
III Foodstuffs and cigarettes.....	2,716,155	4,464,825	4,050,076	3,538,342	—	6,591,800
1 Vegetables, fruits.....	2,458	8,853	7,279	8,574	—	4,046
2 Sugar	2,652,179	4,392,987	3,917,673	3,250,107	321,220 piculs	6,403,346
3 Dried bonito	35,612	—	28,995	146,581	kg. 80,131	100,066
4 Dried Sea-slugs	9,025	11,607	19,628	28,542	8,702 kl.	7,570
5 Alcoholic beverages	855	929	18,949	51,637	210 kl.	63,120
6 Non-alcoholic beverages	326	183	6,379	785	—	679
7 Cigarette	220	2,652	—	50	—	—
8 Others	15,480	47,614	51,173	52,066	—	12,973
IV Fur, leather, bone, horn, shell and articles made thereof.....	93,458	46,823	88,409	118,189	—	1,407
1 Tortoise-shell and articles made thereof	—	—	65	—	head 4	45
2 Nilotic-top-shell	92,330	46,736	75,711	80,841	tons 2	800
3 Pearl	—	—	12,400	36,810	—	—
4 Sponge	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Others	1,128	87	233	538	—	562
V Oil, fat, wax and articles made thereof	1,320	1,112	2,579	2,742	—	1,250
VI Medicines, chemicals, preparations thereof and explosives ..	161,064	418,876	331,821	383,800	—	138,400
1 Alcohol	161,052	418,865	324,702	382,320	kl. 482	134,000
2 Others	12	11	7,119	1,480	—	4,400
VII Dyes, cosmetics and paints	491	101	264	465	boxes 16	57
VIII Thread, cord, rope and articles made thereof	12,918	411	1,181	1,434	—	12
1 Cotton	11,907	145	—	—	kg. 4	6
2 Others	1,011	266	1,181	1,434	sai 7	6
IX Cloth and articles made thereof .	19,814	11,913	17,974	14,981	—	8,529
X Clothes and trinkets	2,675	769	1,615	2,903	—	904
XI Pulp, paper, articles made of paper, books and pictures	475	254	268	527	—	491
XII Minerals and articles made thereof	1,288,527	1,366,938	1,468,113	1,540,388	—	478,028
1 Phosphate.....	1,280,294	1,360,759	1,461,636	1,533,174	tons 21,998	470,528
2 Others	8,233	6,179	6,477	7,214	tons 30	7,500
XIII Porcelain, glass and articles made thereof	126	275	216	289	—	202
XIV Ores and metals	—	—	976	1,411	—	470
XV Articles made of metal	11,171	2,214	2,552	6,940	—	2,072
XVI Clocks, Machines for scientific purposes, fire-arms, wagons, vessels and machines.....	26,484	7,080	1,066	6,169	—	10,261
XVII Miscellaneous goods	1,902,472	1,894,337	2,181,079	2,004,374	—	899,920
1 Copra	1,876,431	1,792,267	1,964,576	1,854,339	tons 5,851	833,299
2 Timber and articles made of wood	2,783	2,013	3,222	6,552	—	2,118
3 Charcoal	16,652	68,487	132,039	110,575	tons 663	51,280
4 Others	6,606	31,570	81,242	32,908	—	13,223
Total	6,262,887	8,221,546	8,178,816	7,638,069	—	8,138,280

III. EXPORTS TO JAPAN SINCE 1926.

Classification	1926	1927	1928	1929	Jan.-June, 1930	
					Quantity	Value
I Plants and animals.....	yen 633	yen —	yen 2,305	yen 12	—	yen 15
II Grain, flour, starch, seeds	1,379	10	16,134	4,670	—	4,241
1 Hemp	70	10	—	—	—	—
2 Ivory nut.....	1,032	—	13,700	4,645	tons 44	4,158
3 Others	277	—	2,434	25	—	83
III Foodstuffs and cigarettes	2,707,640	4,456,272	4,019,685	3,518,772	—	6,566,222
1 Vegetable, fruits	2,458	8,853	7,259	8,501	—	4,046
2 Sugar	2,651,356	4,391,829	3,916,297	3,248,905	piculs 321,220	6,403,346
3 Dried bonito	35,612	—	28,995	146,231	kg. 80,131	100,066
4 Dried sea-slugs	9,025	11,607	19,628	28,542	8,702	7,570
5 Alcoholic beverages	—	—	18,453	41,690	kl. 163	39,180
6 Non-alcoholic beverages	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Cigarettes	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Others	9,189	43,983	29,053	44,903	—	12,014
IV Fur, leather, bone, horn, shell and articles made thereof	92,330	46,736	88,273	118,111	—	1,407
1 Tortoise-shell and articles made thereof	—	—	65	—	head 4	45
2 Nilotic-top-shell	92,330	46,736	75,711	80,841	tons 2	800
3 Pearl	—	—	12,400	36,810	—	—
4 Sponge	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Others	—	—	97	460	—	562
V Oil, fat, wax and articles made thereof	—	—	775	1,323	—	1,050
VI Medicines, chemicals, prepara- tions thereof and explosives ...	161,052	418,865	325,409	333,534	—	135,880
1 Alcohol	161,052	418,865	324,702	382,320	kl. 482	134,000
2 Others	—	—	707	1,214	tons 34	1,880
VII Dyes, cosmetics and paints.....	—	—	37	—	—	—
VIII Thread, cord, rope and articles made thereof	11,907	145	128	—	—	12
1 Cotton	11,907	145	—	—	kg. 4	6
2 Others	—	—	128	—	sai 7	6
IX Cloth and articles made thereof .	1,061	—	1,347	255	—	3,793
X Clothes and trinkets	27	—	159	1,020	—	610
XI Pulp, Paper, articles made of paper, books and pictures	—	—	7	—	—	408
XII Minerals and articles made thereof	1,280,294	1,360,759	1,461,636	1,533,174	—	470,528
1 Phosphate	1,280,294	1,360,759	1,461,636	1,533,174	tons 21,998	470,528
2 Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIII Porcelain, glass and articles made thereof	—	—	12	—	—	100
XIV Ores and metals	—	—	231	—	—	470
XV Articles made of metal	271	182	332	4,820	—	1,900
XVI Clocks, Machines for scientific purposes, fire-arms, wagons, vessels and machines.....	19,755	5,671	476	3,563	—	10,080
XVII Miscellaneous goods	1,899,204	1,892,297	2,167,525	1,990,460	—	899,202
1 Copra.....	1,876,431	1,792,267	1,964,576	1,854,339	tons 5,851	833,299
2 Timber and articles made of wood.....	1,395	752	1,729	4,613	—	2,090
3 Charcoal	16,652	68,487	132,039	110,563	tons 663	51,280
4 Others	4,726	30,791	69,181	20,945	—	12,533
Total	6,175,553	8,180,937	8,084,471	7,559,714	—	8,095,918

N. B.—Figures representing the value of alcohol exported before 1928 have been corrected in the above table, as those in the similar tables in the preceding Annual Reports represented the value of goods together with port clearance dues paid thereon. Further, the value of pearl exported is now inserted, since it was previously left out. Finally, the value of tobacco was inadvertently given in previous tables, but it is omitted in the above table, because the figures represent the value of tobacco transferred within the Islands.

IV. EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES SINCE 1926.

Classification	1626	1927	1928	1929	Jan.-June, 1930	
					Quantity	Value
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>		<i>yen</i>
I Plants and animals	—	—	—	—	—	—
II Grain, flour, starch, seeds	23,725	5,608	12,188	10,433	—	213
1 Hemp	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Ivory nut	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Others	23,725	5,608	12,188	10,433	—	213
III Foodstuffs and cigarettes	8,515	8,553	30,391	19,570	—	25,578
1 Vegetables, fruits	—	—	20	73	—	—
2 Sugar	823	1,158	1,376	1,202	—	—
3 Dried bonito	—	—	—	350	—	—
4 Dried Sea-slugs	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Alcoholic beverages	855	929	496	9,947	kl. 47	23,940
6 Non-alcoholic beverages	326	183	6,379	785	—	679
7 Cigarettes	220	2,652	—	50	—	—
8 Others	6,291	3,631	22,120	7,163	—	959
IV Fur, leather, bone, horn, shell and articles made thereof	1,128	87	136	78	—	—
1 Tortoise-shell and articles made thereof	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Nilotic-top-shell	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Pearl	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Sponge	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Others	1,128	87	136	78	—	—
V Oil, fat, wax and articles made thereof .	1,320	1,112	1,804	1,419	ton 1	200
VI Medicine, chemicals, preparations thereof and explosives	12	11	6,412	266	—	2,520
1 Alcohol	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Others	12	11	6,412	266	—	2,520
VII Dyes, cosmetics and paints	491	101	227	465	cans 16	57
VIII Thread, cord, rope and articles made thereof	1,011	266	1,053	1,434	—	—
1 Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Others	1,011	266	1,053	1,434	—	—
IX Cloth and articles made thereof	18,753	11,913	16,627	14,726	—	4,736
X Clothes and trinkets	2,648	769	1,456	1,883	—	294
XI Pulp, paper, articles made of paper, books and pictures	475	254	261	527	sai 13	83
XII Minerals and articles made thereof	8,233	6,179	6,477	7,214	—	7,500
1 Phosphate	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Others	8,233	6,179	6,477	7,214	tons 30	7,500
XIII Porcelain, glass and articles made thereof	126	275	204	289	—	102
XIV Ores and metals	—	—	745	1,411	—	—
XV Articles made of metal	10,900	2,032	2,220	2,120	—	172
XVI Clocks, Machines for scientific purposes, fire-arms, wagons, vessels and machines	6,729	1,409	590	2,606	—	189
XVII Miscellaneous goods	3,268	2,040	13,554	13,914	—	718
1 Copra	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Timber and articles made of wood	1,388	1,261	1,493	1,939	—	28
3 Charcoal	—	—	—	12	—	—
4 Others	1,880	779	12,061	11,963	—	690
Total	87,334	40,609	94,345	78,355	—	42,362

V. IMPORTS SINCE 1926.

Classification	1926	1927	1928	1929	Jan.-June, 1930	
					Quantity	Value
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>		<i>yen</i>
I Plants and animals	2,921	8,258	11,100	4,143	—	2,237
II Grain, flour, starch, seeds	688,430	660,620	858,139	1,002,410	—	426,240
1 Rice and unhulled rice	506,711	491,744	730,306	800,533	piculs 32,054	368,102
2 Others	181,719	168,876	127,833	201,877	—	58,138
III Foodstuffs and cigarettes	926,187	984,235	1,235,849	1,242,942	—	581,990
1 Vegetables, fruits	—	—	32,500	32,527	—	12,633
2 Sugar	172,492	189,381	152,530	76,977	piculs 1,185	26,339
3 Salt	—	—	10,609	8,388	kg. 52,805	4,379
4 Alcoholic beverages	150,741	210,802	255,000	226,091	—	109,357
5 Fruit juice, minerals and non-alcoholic beverages ...	41,335	42,211	52,414	42,012	—	13,967
6 Cigarettes	157,069	163,374	229,753	243,749	—	124,284
7 Others	404,550	378,467	503,043	613,198	—	291,031
IV Fur, leather, bone, horn, shell and articles made thereof	29,536	33,546	19,365	29,509	—	9,133
V Oil, fat, wax and articles made thereof	161,963	178,546	253,230	298,087	—	154,057
1 Petroleum oil	61,708	75,625	104,745	104,336	kl. 169	29,793
2 Others	100,255	102,921	148,485	193,751	—	124,264
VI Medicines, chemicals, preparations thereof and explosives	128,639	58,539	61,672	110,561	—	74,993
VII Dyes, cosmetics and paints	28,687	26,692	38,975	47,473	—	11,345
VIII Thread, cord, rope and articles made thereof	78,711	59,763	92,497	123,606	—	11,996
IX Cloth and articles made thereof...	302,724	293,958	385,555	362,294	—	195,124
X Clothes and trinkets	221,724	236,325	198,773	228,838	—	65,939
XI Pulp, Paper, articles made of paper, books and pictures	46,658	58,596	96,202	89,671	—	31,674
XII Minerals and articles made thereof	205,025	160,632	237,286	217,248	—	256,265
1 Coal	112,666	95,646	151,066	113,919	tons 13,093	229,744
2 Others	92,359	64,986	86,220	103,329	—	26,521
XIII Porcelain, glass and articles made thereof	27,895	38,823	38,303	49,137	—	21,251
XIV Ores and metals	—	—	42,464	152,105	—	96,225
XV Articles made of metal	336,706	234,027	299,665	518,839	—	85,159
XVI Clocks, machines for scientific purposes, fire-arms, wagons, vessels and machines	524,128	149,033	222,735	1,539,704	—	177,282
1 Vessels	8,700	—	27,329	23,421	sai 776	5,000
2 Others	515,428	149,033	195,406	1,516,283	—	172,282
XVII Miscellaneous goods	591,961	632,918	690,779	1,105,912	—	392,338
1 Copra	87,861	53,163	111,744	128,504	tons 248	32,514
2 Timber and articles made of wood	250,778	306,104	311,701	454,235	—	145,232
3 Charcoal	—	—	803	112	—	—
4 Others	253,322	273,651	266,531	523,061	—	214,592
Total	4,301,895	3,814,511	4,782,589	7,122,479	—	2,593,248

VI. IMPORTS FROM JAPAN SINCE 1926.

Classification	1926	1927	1928	1929	Jan.-June, 1930	
					Quantity	Value
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>		<i>yen</i>
I Plants and animals	2,916	7,630	3,750	1,495	—	2,200
II Grain, flour, starch seeds	679,363	659,105	856,937	710,726	—	343,341
1 Rice and unhulled Rice	497,663	491,429	729,146	509,215	piculs 22,850	285,246
2 Others.....	181,700	167,676	127,791	201,511	—	58,095
III Foodstuffs and cigarettes.....	829,266	864,681	1,165,646	1,231,986	—	578,580
1 Vegetables, fruits	—	—	32,403	32,301	—	12,598
2 Sugar	76,255	71,081	83,156	68,125	piculs 991	23,757
3 Salt	—	—	10,608	8,388	kg. 52,805	4,379
4 Alcoholic beverages	150,741	210,802	255,000	226,091	—	109,357
5 Fruit juice, minerals and non-alcoholic beverages ...	41,335	42,211	52,338	42,007	—	13,967
6 Cigarettes	156,598	162,453	229,726	243,544	—	124,097
7 Others.....	404,337	378,134	502,415	611,530	—	290,425
IV Fur, leather, bone, horn, shell and articles made thereof	28,391	33,296	19,247	29,406	—	9,031
V Oil, fat, wax and articles made thereof	161,960	177,926	252,827	295,189	—	153,211
1 Petroleum oil	61,708	75,490	104,745	104,336	kl. 169	29,793
2 Others	100,252	102,436	148,082	190,853	—	123,418
VI Medicine, chemicals, preparations thereof and explosives	128,515	58,476	61,642	110,249	—	74,774
VII Dyes, cosmetics and paints	28,507	26,568	38,870	47,350	—	11,343
VIII Thread, cord, rope and articles made thereof	78,694	59,591	92,494	123,327	—	11,990
IX Cloth and articles made thereof...	301,719	292,956	383,794	358,113	—	194,809
X Cloth and trinkets	221,137	233,281	198,177	227,650	—	65,633
XI Pulp, paper, articles made of paper, books and pictures.....	46,566	57,632	96,182	89,272	—	31,321
XII Minerals and articles made thereof	205,025	160,171	237,286	216,854	—	256,257
1 Coal	112,666	95,646	151,066	113,919	tons 13,093	229,744
2 Others.....	92,359	64,525	86,220	102,935	—	26,513
XIII Porcelain, glass and articles made thereof	27,847	38,663	38,294	48,976	—	21,219
XIV Ores and metal.....	—	—	42,464	151,957	—	96,220
XV Articles made of metal.....	335,462	228,909	298,963	514,202	—	84,550
XVI Clocks, machines for scientific purposes, fire-arms, wagons, vessels, and machines.....	513,872	147,397	222,236	1,363,387	—	172,302
1 Vessels	8,700	—	27,329	23,421	sai 704	2,000
2 Others.....	505,172	147,397	194,907	1,339,966	—	170,302
XVII Miscellaneous.....	501,479	574,885	575,850	973,815	—	359,327
1 Copra	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Timber and articles made of wood	249,371	306,104	311,661	453,825	—	145,078
3 Charcoal.....	—	—	803	112	—	—
4 Others.....	252,108	268,781	263,386	519,878	—	214,249
Total	4,090,719	3,621,167	4,584,659	6,493,954	—	2,466,108

VII. IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES SINCE 1926.

Classification	1926	1927	1928	1929	Jan.-June, 1930	
					Quantity	Value
I Plants and animals	yen 5	yen 628	yen 7,350	yen 2,648	—	yen 37
II Grain, flour, starch, seeds	9,067	1,515	1,202	291,684	—	82,899
1 Rice and unhulled rice	9,048	315	1,160	291,318	piculs 9,204	82,856
2 Others	19	1,200	42	366	—	43
III Foodstuffs and cigarettes	96,921	119,554	70,203	10,956	—	3,410
1 Vegetables, fruits	—	—	97	226	kg. 112	35
2 Sugar	96,237	118,300	69,374	8,852	piculs 194	2,582
3 Salt	—	—	1	—	—	—
4 Alcoholic beverages	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Fruit juice, mine rals and non- alcoholic beverages	—	—	76	5	—	—
6 Cigarettes	471	921	27	205	—	187
7 Others	213	333	623	1,668	—	606
IV Fur, leather, bone, horn, shell and articles made thereof	1,145	250	118	103	—	102
V Oil, fat, wax and articles made thereof.	3	620	403	2,898	—	846
1 Petroleum oil	—	135	—	—	—	—
2 Others	3	485	403	2,898	—	846
VI Medicines, chemicals, preparations thereof and explosives	124	63	30	312	—	219
VII Dyes, cosmetics and paints	180	124	105	123	—	2
VIII Thread, cord rope and articles made thereof	17	172	3	279	—	6
IX Cloth and articles made thereof	1,005	1,002	1,761	4,181	—	315
X Clothes and trinkets	587	3,044	596	1,188	—	306
XI Pulp, paper, articles made of paper, books and pictures	92	964	20	399	—	353
XII Minerals and articles made thereof ...	—	461	—	394	—	8
1 Coal	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Others	—	461	—	394	kg. 3	8
XIII Porcelain, glass and articles made thereof	48	160	9	161	—	32
XIV Ores and metals	—	—	—	148	kg. 13	5
XV Articles made of metal	1,244	5,118	702	4,637	—	609
XVI Clocks, machines for scientific pur- poses, fire-arms, wagons, vessels and machines	10,256	1,636	499	176,317	—	4,980
1 Vessels	—	—	—	—	sai 72	3,000
2 Others	10,256	1,636	499	176,317	—	1,980
XVII Miscellaneous goods	90,482	58,033	114,929	132,097	—	33,011
1 Copra	87,861	53,163	111,744	128,504	tons 248	32,514
2 Timber and articles made of wood	1,407	—	40	410	—	154
3 Charcoal	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Others	1,214	4,870	3,145	3,183	—	343
Total	211,176	193,344	197,930	628,525	—	127,140

N.B.—(1) The large import of rice during the recent years is accounted for by the import of a great deal of foreign rice for the benefit of the tenants of the Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha in Saipan Island.

(2) The large import of clocks, implements for scientific purposes, fire-arms, wagons, vessels and machinery during 1930 was due to the demands of the sugar factory in Tinian Island.

CHAPTER XI.

Moral and Material Well-being of Natives.

I. General Remarks.

It is needless to say that the fundamental policy adopted by the Japanese Government for the administration of the territory placed in its charge aims at the promotion in every way of the material and moral well-being of the natives in deference to the spirit and letter of the terms of the Mandate. Mention has already been made in the preceding chapters of the various measures which have been taken for the accomplishment of this aim, but a brief description of measures, which have been taken for the benefit of the natives and which have not so far been mentioned, will be given in this chapter.

II. Measures Taken for Promoting the Well-being of Natives.

(a) Imperial Bounty Foundation Charity Association.

H.M. the Emperor of Japan was pleased to grant 1,000 yen from the Privy Purse on February 7, 1927, to be made into a fund for charity and relief in the South Sea Islands. This association was established as a foundational juridical person with the Imperial gift as a fund for the purpose of affording (1) relief and medical aid to the poor, (2) relief to sufferers from disasters, (3) protection to ex-convicts, (4) protection to helpless travellers taken ill and (5) carrying out charity and relief works decided on by the Council of the Association.

The welfare work, to which the Association is regularly devoting its main strength is the care of patients and nurses in the leper-asylums. The Government established a leper-asylum in Saipan in 1926 and another in Jaluit in 1927. In these asylums lepers found in the district under the jurisdiction of the respective Branch Bureaux are isolated and are being given accommodation and medical treatment. With a view to supplementing the Government work, the Association has undertaken the care of these patients and nurses, supplying them with board and taking suitable measures for their comfort and also for giving employment to the patients. In 1930 the Government was erecting another leper asylum in an island adjacent to Korror Island under the jurisdiction of the Palau Branch Bureau, and so the Association was expecting to undertake for patients and nurses to be admitted therein the same work as in Saipan and Jaluit.

In order to assist in the work of the Association, the Government granted it a subsidy of 1,000 yen in 1929, and another of the same amount in 1930.

The following table shows the number of patients and nurses, who are being cared for by the Association at present:—

Asylum	No. of persons cared for		1930 Estimates of expenditure <i>yen</i>
	Patients	Nurses	
Saipan	6	2	634
Jaluit	5	6	911
Total	11	8	1,545

The estimates of the income and expenditure of the Association for the fiscal year 1930 are as follows:—

INCOME

Item	Estimates			
	1930 <i>yen</i>	1929 <i>yen</i>	Increase <i>yen</i>	Decrease <i>yen</i>
I Interest accruing from fund	203	152	50	—
II Subsidy	1,000	1,000	—	—
III Miscellaneous incomes	510	510	—	—
IV Brought over from preceding year	965	843	122	—
Total	2,678	2,505	172	—

N. B.—Miscellaneous incomes include interest on deposits, donations and other miscellaneous incomes.

EXPENDITURE

Item	Estimates			
	1930 <i>yen</i>	1929 <i>yen</i>	Increase <i>yen</i>	Decrease <i>yen</i>
I Undertakings expenses	1,819	1,730	89	—
Caring for lepers and nurses	1,545	1,426	119	—
Relieving paupers	274	304	—	30
II Business expenses	130	150	—	20
III Transferred to fund	100	100	—	—
IV Reserve	628	525	102	—
Total	2,678	2,505	172	—

(b) Young Men's Associations.

Inasmuch as the moral and intellectual education of the young natives as well as their physical training are, along with the education of children at Public Schools, powerful factors in the promotion of the well-being of natives, the authorities have been encouraging the formation of young men's associations as a means of attaining those aims, with the result that such bodies have successively come into existence in every village under the jurisdiction of Ponape, Truk, Palau and Yap Branch Bureaux, and the villages in other districts are also following suit in this respect. The leaders of those bodies are principally teachers of Public Schools and are assisted by officials and police belonging to the Branch Bureau and interested Japanese. A meeting is held regularly every month, when lectures are given and the members have conversations and discussions, followed by athletic sports. At certain places, the members wear uniforms and have association songs. Thanks to the influence of those associations, young men have begun to show a spirit of solidarity and

co-operation and a number of work for the public good have been carried out by their united efforts.

(c) Physical Education Day.

In order to spread and develop the practice of physical education, it has been arranged since 1928 to observe throughout the Islands a "Physical Education Day" on November 3 every year, the celebration being placed under the auspices of Government offices, schools and other bodies, either singly or jointly. When it is held, the purport of the function is made widely known among the people beforehand and the programme is made up for the day selecting from the under-mentioned items as may suit the occasion :—

- (a) Athletic sports, games, excursions, mountain-climbing, etc.
- (b) Public commendation of physical educational works, of persons in robust health, etc.
- (c) Meetings for the study of physical education.
- (d) Lectures on physical education.
- (e) Publication of results of investigation and study concerning physical education.
- (f) Popular physical education by means of moving pictures, posters, exhibitions, etc.
- (g) Hygienic training and examination.
- (h) Cleaning of buildings and grounds.
- (i) Encouragement of use of parks, recreation grounds, play grounds, school grounds, temple grounds, etc.
- (j) Distribution among people in general of something likely to attract public attention such as artificial flowers or badges for the celebration of the Physical Education Day.
- (k) Other matters concerning physical education.

The following resumé shows how the "Physical Education Day" was observed on November 3, 1930, at various places :—

Branch Bureau	Promoters	Undertakings	Number of participants	Remarks
Saipan	Saipan Post Office	Tennis tournament	13	
"	Saipan Ordinary and Higher Primary School	Excursion	510	The preceding day a lecture meeting was held and handbills on physical education were distributed among families of the pupils.
"	Tinan Ordinary and Higher Primary School	Lectures on physical education	420	
"	Chatcha Ordinary Primary School	Excursion	110	
"	Tanapak Ordinary Primary School	Athletic sports meeting	447	Before and after the "Physical Education Day," inspection of house cleaning and public recommendation of children in excellent health were carried out.
"	Raurau Ordinary Primary School	Excursion	240	The preceding day handbills on physical education were distributed among families of the pupils.

Branch Bureau	Promoters	Undertakings	Number of participants	Remarks
Saipan	Saipan Public School	Excursion	270	
"	Rota Public School	Lectures on sanitation	?	
"	Club of employees of Nanyo Kohatsu Kaisha	Athletic sports	500	An inter-school relay footrace participated by five local schools was held and the victors were awarded a flag-trophy.
Yap	Yap Public School and Yap Primary School	Athletic sports	400	Besides the pupils, local Japanese residents, members of the local Young Men's Association and natives participated.
"	Nifu Public School	"	200	"
"	Maki Public School	"	300	"
Palau	Palau Branch Bureau	"	230	Representatives of local Japanese bodies and those of native bodies separately played games and the victors were awarded a flag-trophy.
"	"	Joint athletic sports	667	The meeting was attended by pupils of the local Primary and Public Schools and the Apprentice Woodworkers Training School.
"	"	Swimming tournament	360	Representatives of native villagers participated in the games.
Truk	Spring Island Public School	Athletic sports and canoe-race	777	Besides the pupils, local Japanese residents and members of the local Young Men's Association also took part.
"	Truk Primary School and Truk Branch of the Educational Society	Mountain climbing	229	Besides the pupils, local Japanese residents joined in the outing.
"	Summer Island Public School	Excursion	187	
"	Young Men's Association of Summer Island	Canoe-race	120	
"	Young Men's Association of Autumn Island	"	168	
"	Winter Island Public School	Athletic sports	613	Besides the pupils local Japanese residents, members of the local Young Men's Associations and natives attended the meeting.
"	Monday Island Public School	Lectures on physical education and wrestling tournament	130	Members of the local Young Men's Associations and natives participated in the events
"	Wednesday Island Public School	Athletic sports and canoe-race	556	Besides the pupils, local Japanese residents, members of the local Young Men's Association and natives took part in the events.
Ponape	Colony Public School	Athletic sports	470	Besides the pupils, local Japanese residents and members of the local Young Men's Association also took part in the events.
"	Wu Public School	Mountain climbing	163	"
"	Metaranium Public School	Athletic sports	221	"
"	Kiti Public School	"	220	"
"	Kusaie Public School	"	200	"
Jaluit	Jabour Public School	"	300	Besides the pupils, local officials and Japanese residents took part in the events.

(d) Guidance of People who have Completed the Course of the Public School.

The South Seas Bureau is paying much attention to the proper guidance of those who have completed the course of the Public School. In places where the young men's associations are in existence, they are enrolled as regular members. At other places alumni societies have been formed. The members are called to meetings, which are held at the local schools several times a year. People who have completed the Public School course are also given as many facilities as possible in regard to employment, pursuit of studies in Japan and so forth.

(e) Provision of Healthy Amusements.

The only enjoyment the natives have hitherto had has been rather vulgar dancing. For the purpose of providing them with healthy amusements, gramophones, magic lanterns and moving pictures have been bought out of the appropriation for the improvement of native manners and customs, and those are circulated from island to island to be operated for the amusement of the natives. Recently tennis, baseball and other sports have been also encouraged among men, with remarkably excellent results.

(f) Help in the Construction of Meeting-Places.

The natives have buildings intended to serve as meeting-places and to accommodate visitors. Those meeting-places, however, are generally sordid and poorly equipped and there is much room for improvement from the point of good morals and hygiene. Accordingly, whenever any of those buildings are repaired or re-built, a subsidy is given for the introduction of improvements in these respects. The number of those which have been improved by means of subsidies since the establishment of the South Seas Bureau are two in Palau, six in Truk, eight in Ponape and three in Jaluit, making a total of nineteen, the total amount of the subsidies given being 3,550 yen.

(g) Improvement of Public Baths and Washing-places.

The public baths and washing-places hitherto existing being very poorly equipped, there exist in them a good many points to be regretted from the point of good manners, hygiene and convenience. Accordingly subsidies are granted for their gradual improvement, with good results. The number of those improved by means of subsidies since the establishment of the South Seas Bureau are three in Palau, one each in Truk and Ponape, making a total of five, the total amount of the subsidies given being 392 yen.

(h) Bells for Announcing Hours.

The natives have practically no idea of time, and many are therefore irregular in their daily life. To correct their notions in this respect, bells have been installed at various places to announce the time thrice a day, morning, noon and evening, the expenditure being defrayed from the appropriation for the improvement of native manners and customs. These bells are also sometimes used for calling a meeting or giving an alarm. The number of those which have been newly installed with subsidies since the establishment of the South Seas Bureau are three in Palau, six in Truk, six in Ponape, and four in Jaluit, making a total of nineteen, the total amount of the subsidies given being 826 yen.

(i) Agricultural Shows.

The palm-nuts, tapioca, potatoes, etc., which are the principal agricultural products of the natives, are inferior in quality and do not yield abundant crops. In order to improve them, grants-in-aid or seedlings may be given free to farmers and competitive shows are frequently held, prizes being awarded to those exhibiting superior specimens. In such ways, the development of agriculture is receiving care and attention.

(j) Short-term Classes.

Mention was made, in the Chapter on Education, of the short-term classes for various vocational workers. Besides those, whenever necessity arises, short-term classes are held with good results for village officials and people who have completed the course of the Public School who may become village officials in future, in order to instruct them in necessary matters. Similar classes are also held with satisfactory results for improvement of native villages, knowledge indispensable for effecting it being imparted to leading natives attending them.

(k) Tours to Japan Proper.

Since Japan undertook the administration of the Islands, a tourist party of natives has every year been organised and sent to Tokyo, Osaka and other noteworthy places in Japan Proper, to enable them to see with their own eyes the civilized conditions. It has been found that thanks to the object lessons given in this way, the native tourists have come home much enlightened. Such a tour takes about twenty days and requires the expenditure of about 300 yen per capita. Of this amount, the tourists pay 130 to 150 yen per capita and the balance is made good by the South Seas Bureau. The total number of the natives who paid a visit to Japan with the financial aid of the Government since the establishment of the South Seas Bureau is 177, the total amount of grants-in-aid given them being 15,861 yen.

(l) Honour to Persons Rendering Good Service in the Improvement of Native Communities.

Considering that the honouring of village officials, who have long been in service and faithfully discharged their duties, of persons who are assiduous in the pursuit of agriculture, and of persons, regardless of whether they are natives or not, who have rendered distinguished service in the improvement of native communities, would be effective for the encouragement of the natives and the improvement of their conditions of life, the South Seas Bureau enacted in March, 1927, the "Rules for the Public Commendation of Persons Rendering Distinguished Services for Improvement of Native Villages" and publicly honours such persons on July 1 every year by awarding letters and badges of commendation according to the under-mentioned classification:—

Class 1. A red badge of commendation to be awarded to a village official, who has been in service for more than ten years and who in the faithful discharge of his duties, has rendered distinguished service.

Class 2. A green badge of commendation to be awarded to a person who has put forth efforts and rendered distinguished services in the improvement of native communities.

Class 3. A yellow badge of commendation to be awarded to a person who is assiduous in the pursuit of agriculture.

The number of persons publicly honoured on July 1, 1930, classified according to different Branch Bureaux, was as follows:—

Branch Bureau	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Total	In 1927	In 1928	In 1929
Saipan	1	—	—	1	2	1	1
Yap	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palau	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
Truk	—	1	—	1	2	2	—
Ponape	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Jaluit	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	1	1	—	2	9	6	2

CHAPTER XII.

Statistics of Population.

I. General Remarks.

(a) Present Population.

According to the result of a census taken on October 1, 1930, the total population of the South Sea Islands was 69,626, including 49,695 natives, 19,835 Japanese and 96 foreigners. As compared with the returns on October 1, 1925, when the second census-taking was carried out, the figures show an increase of 13,332 made up of 12,405 Japanese, 897 natives and 30 foreigners.

(b) Natives.

Of the total native population of about 49,700, the preponderating majority are Kanakas, the Chamorros numbering only about 3,300, which hardly make up 7 per cent of the total native population. The Chamorros mostly live in the district under the jurisdiction of Saipan Branch Bureau; those form 87 per cent of the total Chamorro population. The Chamorros living in the districts governed by the Yap, Palau, Truk and Ponape Branch Bureaux number only 450 in all.

The largest number of Kanakas live in the district under the jurisdiction of the Truk Branch Bureau, where there are about 15,000 of them, while the district under the jurisdiction of the Saipan Branch Bureau is inhabited by only 1,000 Kanakas. The Kanaka population in the districts governed by the four other Branch Bureaux ranges between 5,000 and 10,000.

(c) Japanese.

The Japanese population is about 19,800, and of those, 79 per cent and 10 per cent live in the districts governed by the Saipan and Palau Branch Bureaux respectively. In the other districts the number of Japanese inhabitants is only between 300 and 400 each. As compared with 7,430, which was the Japanese population in 1925 when a census of the Islands was taken, there is an increase of 12,400.

The increase is accounted for by the growth in the number of Japanese immigrants to various islands, particularly to Saipan and Tinian Islands, following the economic development of the territory. It may be noted that formerly Japanese immigrants were mostly unmarried men, but in recent years many of them are accompanied by their families, so that there is a tendency towards an increase of women and children.

(d) Foreigners.

The foreigners living in the Islands number 96. Classified according to their nationalities, 2 are British, 5 American, 9 German, 38 Spanish, 6 Belgian, 5 Soviet Russian, 24 Chinese and 3 Swiss, while France, Australia, Colombia and the Philippines are each represented by a single person. The Spaniards,

Australian and Swiss are all connected with mission, while some of the American and German residents are similarly occupied. The Chinese residents are either workers at the phosphate mines in Angaur or farmers engaged in the cultivation of palm trees or in other branches of agriculture or in commerce.

(e) Concerning the decrease in number of the Yap Islanders.

The birth-rate among the Chamorros is far higher than the death-rate, but among the Kanakas the birth-rate and death-rate are equal or the former is only a little higher than the latter. In general, not only does the Kanaka population not show any decline, but rather shows an increase, though slight, but in Yap Island the Kanaka population is tending to decline year after year. As regards the cause of it and the measures taken against it, vide X, Annex I.

II. Third Census-Taking.

Census-taking in the South Sea Islands is appointed to be carried out once in every five years. A census was taken on October 1, 1920, and another on October 1, 1925. The year 1930 being the fifth year since the second census was taken, a third census was taken on October 1 of that year.

Matters investigated into at the last census-taking were (1) the name, (2) position occupied in the household, (3) sex, (4) date of birth or probable date of birth, (5) whether married or not, (6) occupation and position occupied in the occupation, (7) place of birth, (8) classification according to nationality, permanent domicile or native place, and (2) race (natives only being investigated in regard to the last mentioned item) and the investigation was conducted for each household. For facilitating the work of investigation, each community or island within the jurisdiction of each Branch Bureau was made a distinct section for investigation and a number of censors being appointed for each section, the work was carried through by their joint labour.

In conducting the investigation, Japanese and foreign residents were required to present information through the heads of their households and each household was paid a visit of inspection by a censor. For natives, in consideration of the low standard of their civilization, a censor paid a visit of inspection to each household or assembled inhabitants of each community at an appointed place and after collecting information orally given by the head of each household, the censor completed investigation by making inquiries of each individual person. For ensuring accuracy of investigation, it was made a general rule to carry it out two times, viz., to conduct a preliminary investigation followed by the final one. In isolated islands, with which communication is infrequent, however, the preliminary investigation referred to was dispensed with.

For the reason of shipping circumstances, the papers containing the results of the investigation came into the hand of the South Seas Bureau only in December, 1930, and the tasks of putting them in order, checking and calculating the numbers given in them and so forth, being started in that

month, it is expected that the work of the census-taking will be completed in the course of 1931.

The estimates of expenditure needed for the work are as follows:—

	1930 <i>yen</i>	1931 <i>yen</i>	Total <i>yen</i>
Salaries to clerks employed	2,420	2,420	4,840
Expenses for investigation	29,664	16,250	45,914
	32,084	18,670	50,754

Branch Bureau	Year	Natives															Foreigners			Aggregate total	
		Japanese					Chamorros					Kanakas									
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Saipan	1930	9,537	6,119	15,656	1,455	1,391	2,846	490	493	983	7	4	11	11,489	8,007	19,496					
	1925	3,587	1,712	5,299	1,316	1,262	2,578	456	459	915	8	—	8	5,367	3,433	8,800					
	1920	1,328	430	1,758	1,250	1,262	2,512	431	455	886	—	3	3	3,009	2,150	5,159					
Yap	1930	149	92	241	89	68	157	3,057	3,272	6,329	4	4	8	3,299	3,436	6,735					
	1925	95	61	156	82	69	151	3,434	3,781	7,215	12	1	13	3,623	3,912	7,535					
	1920	86	11	97	89	72	161	3,985	4,192	8,177	3	1	4	4,163	4,276	8,439					
Palau	1930	1,266	812	2,078	127	88	215	3,178	2,616	5,794	13	1	14	4,584	3,517	8,101					
	1925	708	346	1,054	132	90	222	3,183	2,552	5,735	19	—	19	4,042	2,988	7,030					
	1920	556	36	592	87	62	149	3,056	2,549	5,605	15	—	15	3,714	2,647	6,361					
Truk	1930	540	209	749	6	3	9	7,684	7,507	15,191	16	7	23	8,246	7,726	15,972					
	1925	233	114	347	2	—	2	7,499	7,460	14,959	9	—	9	7,743	7,574	15,317					
	1920	540	61	601	2	—	2	7,553	7,233	14,786	4	1	5	8,099	7,295	15,394					
Ponape	1930	450	239	689	50	24	74	4,293	3,834	8,127	13	7	20	4,306	4,104	8,910					
	1925	271	86	357	—	—	—	4,014	3,585	7,599	10	2	12	4,295	3,673	7,968					
	1920	397	23	425	—	—	—	3,428	3,210	6,638	4	2	6	3,829	3,240	7,069					
Jaluit	1930	320	102	422	—	—	—	5,167	4,803	9,970	18	2	20	5,505	4,907	10,412					
	1925	180	37	217	—	—	—	4,846	4,576	9,422	4	1	5	5,030	4,614	9,644					
	1920	190	8	198	—	—	—	4,996	4,593	9,589	10	3	13	5,196	4,604	9,800					
Aggregate total	1930	12,262	7,573	19,835	1,727	1,574	3,301	23,869	22,525	46,394	71	25	96	37,929	31,697	69,626					
	1925	5,074	2,356	7,430	1,532	1,421	2,953	23,432	22,413	45,845	62	4	66	30,100	26,194	56,294					
	1920	3,097	574	3,671	1,428	1,396	2,824	23,449	22,232	45,681	36	10	46	28,010	24,212	52,222					

II. BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(Jan.-Dec., 1929.)

Branch Bureau	Race and sex	Births			Deaths		
		Japanese and foreigners	Natives	Total	Japanese and foreigners	Natives	Total
Saipan	Male	367	89	456	148	74	222
	Female	412	86	498	137	83	220
	Total	779	175	954	285	157	442
Yap	Male	5	48	53	2	105	107
	Female	3	39	42	—	98	98
	Total	8	87	95	2	203	205
Palau	Male	34	102	136	(1) 23	66	(1) 89
	Female	39	80	119	5	50	55
	Total	73	182	255	(1) 28	116	(1) 144
Truk	Male	11	201	212	(2) 11	321	(2) 332
	Female	5	157	162	5	301	306
	Total	16	358	374	(2) 16	622	(2) 638
Ponape	Male	10	103	113	4	102	106
	Female	(1) 9	91	(1) 100	3	92	95
	Total	(1) 19	194	(1) 213	7	194	201
Jaluit	Male	4	105	109	1	57	58
	Female	9	66	75	1	52	53
	Total	13	171	184	2	109	111
Aggregate total.....	Male	431	648	1,079	(3) 189	725	(3) 914
	Female	(1) 477	519	(1) 996	151	676	827
	Total	(1) 908	1,167	(1) 2,075	(3) 340	1,401	(3) 1,741

N.B.—The figures in brackets represent foreigners included.

III. BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(Jan.-June, 1930.)

Branch Bureau	Race and sex	Births			Deaths		
		Japanese and foreigners	Natives	Total	Japanese and foreigners	Natives	Total
Saipan	Male	185	47	232	48	18	66
	Female	181	43	224	36	11	47
	Total	366	90	456	84	29	113
Yap	Male	7	21	28	—	47	47
	Female	4	13	17	—	32	32
	Total	11	34	45	—	79	79
Palau	Male	25	29	54	7	21	28
	Female	20	30	50	8	16	24
	Total	45	59	104	15	37	52
Truk	Male	5	153	158	2	73	75
	Female	(1) 6	128	(1) 134	1	86	87
	Total	(1) 11	281	(1) 292	3	159	162
Ponape	Male	9	64	73	1	31	32
	Female	10	58	68	1	24	25
	Total	19	122	141	2	55	57
Jaluit	Male	5	72	77	—	31	31
	Female	6	46	52	1	35	36
	Total	11	118	129	1	66	67
Aggregate total.....	Male	236	386	622	58	221	279
	Female	(1) 227	318	(1) 545	47	204	251
	Total	(1) 463	704	(1) 1,167	105	425	530

N.B.—The figures in brackets represent foreigners included.

IV. CLASSIFICATION OF THE DECEASED ACCORDING TO AGE.

(Jan.-Dec., 1929.)

Age	Saipan				Yap				Palau				Truk				Ponape				Jaluit				Japanese and foreigners				Aggregate total		Total		
	Japanese and foreigners		Natives		Japanese and foreigners		Natives		Japanese and foreigners		Natives		Japanese and foreigners		Natives		Japanese and foreigners		Natives		Japanese and foreigners		Natives		Male		Female						
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female					
0 ...	49	52	23	22	1	—	15	14	5	3	11	6	3	—	30	35	—	—	1	—	—	1	9	6	58	56	114	89	83	172	286		
1 ...	21	23	7	16	1	—	1	2	2	1	8	4	—	—	21	15	—	—	6	11	—	—	2	4	24	24	48	45	52	97	145		
2 ...	15	14	11	6	—	—	2	1	1	—	3	3	2	1	6	10	2	—	3	5	—	—	2	—	20	15	35	27	25	52	87		
3 ...	6	6	8	8	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	6	14	20	21	41	55		
4 ...	—	3	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	4	14	14	28	39		
5 ...	—	1	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	9	21	22		
6-10 ...	3	—	6	7	—	—	5	3	—	—	3	3	—	1	24	27	—	—	7	5	—	—	1	1	3	1	4	46	46	92	96		
11-15 ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	26	16	—	—	2	3	—	—	2	—	3	1	4	33	20	53	57		
16-20 ...	6	4	—	2	—	—	3	2	1	—	3	1	—	—	16	6	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	1	7	4	11	24	18	42	55		
21-25 ...	8	10	2	2	—	—	4	6	3	—	5	2	3	1	19	13	—	—	3	2	—	—	7	1	14	11	25	40	26	66	91		
26-30 ...	3	5	1	—	—	—	4	4	1	—	2	2	—	1	21	29	1	—	5	1	—	—	3	2	5	6	11	36	38	74	85		
31-35 ...	10	5	2	1	—	—	4	11	2	—	3	—	—	—	18	14	1	1	3	7	—	—	4	2	13	6	19	34	35	69	88		
36-40 ...	7	3	1	2	—	—	9	12	2	—	7	6	2	—	13	19	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	5	11	3	14	36	45	81	96		
41-45 ...	5	3	1	3	—	—	6	3	1	(1)	3	4	1	—	24	20	—	1	5	9	1	—	1	2	8	4	12	40	41	81	98		
46-50 ...	4	1	1	1	—	—	8	6	1	(1)	2	2	—	1	14	18	—	—	11	9	—	—	5	4	5	2	7	41	40	81	88		
51-55 ...	1	1	3	1	—	—	9	3	1	—	2	6	—	—	18	20	—	—	3	2	—	—	4	6	2	1	3	39	38	77	80		
56-60 ...	1	—	3	1	—	—	7	6	—	—	4	3	—	—	27	21	—	1	8	6	—	—	4	5	1	1	2	53	42	95	97		
61-65 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	1	—	4	3	—	—	15	12	—	—	15	9	—	—	2	2	2	1	3	46	36	82	85		
66-70 ...	3	2	—	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	10	3	—	—	4	5	3	2	5	22	14	36	41		
71-75 ...	2	1	—	2	—	—	7	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	2	2	1	3	14	15	29	32		
76-80 ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	9	10	19	20		
81-85 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	5	9	9		
86-90 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3		
91-95 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	
96-100...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total...	148	137	74	83	2	—	105	98	23	(1)	5	66	50	(2)	11	5	321	301	4	3	102	92	1	1	57	52	189	151	340	676	725	1,401	(3)

N. B.—The figures in brackets represent foreigners included.

V. CLASSIFICATION OF THE DECEASED ACCORDING TO AGE.

(Jan.-June, 1930.)

Age	Saipan				Yap				Palau				Truk				Ponape				Jaluit				Aggregate total								
	Japanese and foreigners		Natives		Japanese and foreigners		Natives		Japanese and foreigners		Natives		Japanese and foreigners		Natives		Japanese and foreigners		Natives		Japanese and foreigners		Natives		Total								
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total						
0 ...	11	15	9	2	—	—	6	2	2	4	2	4	—	—	5	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	13	19	32	25	13	38	70		
1 ...	6	5	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	7	7	8	6	14	13	13	26	40		
2 ...	1	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	4	5	8	8	16	21		
3 ...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	8	4	12	17		
4 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	6	10	11
5 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	4	4	7	11	14	
6-10 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	5	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	7	9	16	17	
11-15 ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	3	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	9	8	17	18	
16-20 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	3	—	—	3	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	10	10	20	24	24	
21-25 ...	4	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	6	6	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	5	3	8	12	10	22	30	30	
26-30 ...	3	5	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	5	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	3	4	7	11	10	15	25	36	
31-35 ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	6	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	7	12	14	26	33	
36-40 ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	3	12	15	27	30	
41-45 ...	3	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	3	13	12	25	28	
46-50 ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	1	4	12	12	24	28	
51-55 ...	1	—	—	2	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	14	14	28	29	
56-60 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	15	14	29	29	29	
61-65 ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	18	4	22	23	
66-70 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	9	8	17	17	
71-75 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	2	6	8	8	8	
76-80 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	2	2
81-85 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
86-90 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91-95 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96-100...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total...	43	36	18	11	—	—	47	32	7	8	21	16	2	1	73	86	1	1	31	24	—	1	31	35	58	47	105	221	204	425	530	530	

CHAPTER XIII.

Concerning the Observations Presented at the Nineteenth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission.

On the Decrease of the Population in Yap.

As compared with the natives of the other islands, the death rate among those of Yap is high and the birth rate low and there is among them a tendency towards gradual decline of population. This is an evil over which the Imperial Government has been very much concerned since it took up the mandatory rule of the territory, and, as is explained in paragraphs dealing with investigation into the health condition of the Islanders under the heading of "X. Measures Taken to Improve Public Sanitary Conditions" in the annexed Annual Report on Public Health, the Government has been putting forth great efforts for years to find out its causes and counter measures for combatting it. Thanks to studies into the matter carried out by experts, it has been ascertained that the pervasion of tubercular diseases among the natives and infantile dyspepsia (infantile intestinal inflammation of acute nature) are two important factors contributing to the high death rate. Accordingly, it has been considered necessary to take, besides the measures in general hitherto taken, some measures or other for the prevention and suppression of tuberculosis as well as for satisfactory nursing of infants. Charged with the work of studying and planning such measures as may be of practical use, experts are now engaged in it, but it is a matter for regret that their labour has not as yet advanced so far as to warrant any report thereon.

With regard to the work of investigation into the causes of the low birth rate, it is by far more difficult to accomplish than that of investigation concerning the high death rate. Not only is it next to impossible to ascertain them, but even though they may be ascertained, it is impossible to find out in a short time fruitful measures for combatting and eradicating them. The Japanese Government, however, is in no way disheartened because of the difficulty of the task, but, as is mentioned in the annexed Annual Report on Public Health, is ever on the alert to study the matter from every possible angle, medical, sociological and so forth, and whenever any measure is found which is likely to help eradicating the evil, is ready to put forth its best efforts to put it into effect. In short, though it is difficult to enumerate accurately the causes of the evil, the Government believes that intellectual and moral advancement of the natives as well as their gain in economic strength will accelerate the improvement of their living condition and will powerfully contribute to the restoration of their vitality. Under such belief the Government is directing its best efforts to the promotion of education, industry and sanitation among the people. For particulars concerning the measures, which are being taken in these lines, please refer to accounts given in each chapter of the present Annual Report.

Furthermore, according to the proceeding of the Mandates Commission, doubt seems to be entertained by them that the native population is on the decline throughout the Marshall, Caroline and Mariana Groups. As a matter of fact, as will be seen from the following table showing births and deaths during the five years from 1925 to 1929 classified according to the Branch Bureaux governing these districts, except in the district under the jurisdiction of the Yap Branch Bureau, in all the districts governed by the other Branch Bureaux, not only does the native population show no decrease in general but is increasing, though slightly. Only in the district under the jurisdiction of the Truk Branch Bureau, due to the prevalence of intestinal inflammation of acute nature in 1929, many deaths occurred within a short time. For this reason, the average death rate for the five years referred to rose higher than the birth rate.

Branch Bureau	Year	Chamorros										Kanakas										Total														
		Actual number					Rate (per 1,000)					Actual number					Rate (per 1,000)					Actual number					Rate (per 1,000)									
		Popu- lation	Births	Deaths	Difference		Popu- lation	Births	Deaths	Difference		Popu- lation	Births	Deaths	Difference		Popu- lation	Births	Deaths	Difference		Popu- lation	Births	Deaths	Difference		Popu- lation	Births	Deaths	Difference						
Saipan	1925	2,607	89	64	25	34.1	24.1	9.6	1,000	27	36	Δ	9	27.0	36.0	Δ	9.0	3,607	116	100	16	32.2	27.7	4.5	25.5	20.6	4.9	25.2	20.6	4.6	25.2	20.6	4.6			
	1926	2,666	132	50	82	49.5	18.8	30.7	975	36	25	11	36.9	25.6	11.3	9.5	3,641	168	75	93	46.1	20.6	25.5	15.6	25.2	20.6	4.6	25.2	20.6	4.6	25.2	20.6	4.6			
	1927	2,700	119	71	48	44.1	26.3	17.8	946	30	21	9	31.7	22.2	9.5	9.5	3,646	149	92	57	40.8	25.2	15.6	25.2	20.6	4.6	25.2	20.6	4.6	25.2	20.6	4.6				
	1928	2,742	117	61	56	42.7	32.2	20.3	954	30	47	Δ	17	31.4	49.3	Δ	17.9	3,696	147	108	39	39.8	29.2	10.6	29.2	20.6	4.6	29.2	20.6	4.6	29.2	20.6	4.6			
	1929	2,786	144	118	26	51.7	42.4	9.3	1,004	31	39	Δ	8	30.9	38.9	Δ	8.0	3,790	175	157	18	46.1	41.4	4.7	41.4	31.8	9.6	41.4	31.8	9.6	41.4	31.8	9.6			
	1930	2,846	—	—	—	—	—	—	983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,829	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Average		120	73	47	44.5	27.0	17.5	—	—	31	34	Δ	3	31.6	34.4	Δ	2.8	—	151	107	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Yap	1925	130	4	1	3	30.8	7.7	23.1	7,440	79	346	Δ	267	10.6	46.5	Δ	35.9	7,570	83	347	Δ	264	10.9	45.8	Δ	34.9	45.8	Δ	34.9	45.8	Δ	34.9	45.8	Δ	34.9	
	1926	133	4	1	3	30.1	7.5	22.6	7,097	99	443	Δ	344	13.9	62.4	Δ	48.5	7,280	103	443	Δ	341	14.2	61.2	Δ	47.0	61.2	Δ	47.0	61.2	Δ	47.0	61.2	Δ	47.0	
	1927	138	5	—	5	36.2	—	36.2	6,970	145	321	Δ	176	20.8	46.1	Δ	25.3	7,108	150	321	Δ	171	21.1	45.2	Δ	24.1	45.2	Δ	24.1	45.2	Δ	24.1	45.2	Δ	24.1	
	1928	137	4	2	2	29.2	14.6	14.6	6,429	88	203	Δ	115	13.7	31.6	Δ	17.9	6,566	92	205	Δ	113	14.0	31.2	Δ	17.2	31.2	Δ	17.2	31.2	Δ	17.2	31.2	Δ	17.2	
	1929	151	3	3	—	19.9	19.9	—	6,394	84	200	Δ	116	13.1	31.3	Δ	18.2	6,545	87	203	Δ	116	13.3	31.0	Δ	17.7	31.0	Δ	17.7	31.0	Δ	17.7	31.0	Δ	17.7	
	1930	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,329	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,486	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Average		4	1	3	29.0	10.1	1.89	—	—	99	303	Δ	204	14.4	44.1	Δ	29.7	—	103	304	Δ	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Palau	1925	207	4	1	Δ	14.5	19.3	Δ	4.8	5,098	133	120	13	26.1	23.5	2.6	2.6	5,305	136	124	12	25.6	23.4	2.2	23.4	22.2	1.2	23.4	22.2	1.2	23.4	22.2	1.2			
	1926	195	3	4	Δ	15.4	20.5	Δ	5.1	5,568	96	143	Δ	47	17.2	25.7	Δ	8.5	5,763	99	147	Δ	48	17.2	25.5	Δ	8.3	25.5	Δ	8.3	25.5	Δ	8.3			
	1927	194	5	—	5	25.8	—	25.8	5,504	139	112	27	25.3	20.3	5.0	5.0	5,698	144	112	32	32	25.3	19.7	5.6	19.7	18.2	1.5	19.7	18.2	1.5	19.7	18.2	1.5			
	1928	195	8	1	7	41.0	5.1	35.9	5,696	138	106	32	24.2	18.6	5.6	5.6	5,891	146	107	39	24.8	18.2	6.6	18.2	16.7	1.5	18.2	16.7	1.5	18.2	16.7	1.5				
	1929	202	12	1	11	59.4	5.0	54.4	5,841	170	115	55	29.1	19.7	9.4	9.4	6,043	182	116	66	30.1	19.2	10.9	19.2	17.3	1.9	19.2	17.3	1.9	19.2	17.3	1.9				
	1930	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,794	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Average		6	2	4	31.2	10.1	31.1	—	—	135	119	16	24.4	21.5	2.9	2.9	—	—	141	121	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Truk	1925	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,951	236	274	Δ	38	15.9	18.3	Δ	2.4	14,957	236	274	Δ	38	15.8	18.3	Δ	2.5	18.3	Δ	2.5	18.3	Δ	2.5	18.3	Δ	2.5	
	1926	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,118	384	218	166	25.4	14.4	11.0	11.0	15,124	384	218	166	25.4	14.4	11.0	11.0	14.4	11.0	11.0	14.4	11.0	11.0	14.4	11.0	11.0			
	1927	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,189	431	363	68	28.4	23.9	4.5	4.5	15,195	431	363	68	28.4	23.8	4.6	23.8	23.8	4.6	23.8	23.8	4.6	23.8	23.8	4.6	23.8	23.8	4.6	
	1928	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,167	382	381	1	25.2	25.1	0.1	0.1	15,172	382	381	1	25.2	25.2	—	25.2	25.2	—	25.2	25.2	—	25.2	25.2	—	25.2	25.2	—	
	1929	5	—	1	Δ	1	200.0	Δ	200.0	14,964	358	622	Δ	264	23.9	41.6	Δ	17.7	14,969	358	623	Δ	265	23.9	41.8	Δ	17.9	41.8	Δ	17.9	41.8	Δ	17.9	41.8	Δ	17.9
	1930	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Average		—	1	Δ	1	—	35.7	Δ	35.7	358	372	Δ	14	23.8	24.1	Δ	0.3	—	358	373	Δ	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Branch Bureau	Year	Chamorros						Kanakas						Total								
		Popu- lation	Actual number			Rate (per 1,000)			Popu- lation	Actual number			Rate (per 1,000)			Popu- lation	Actual number			Rate (per 1,000)		
			Births	Deaths	Difference	Births	Deaths	Difference		Births	Deaths	Difference	Births	Deaths	Difference		Births	Deaths	Difference	Births	Deaths	Difference
Ponape	1925	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,652	219	192	27	28.6	25.1	3.5	7,652	219	192	27	28.6	25.1	3.5	
	1926	8	—	—	—	—	—	7,838	208	118	90	26.5	15.1	11.4	7,846	208	118	90	26.5	15.0	11.5	
	1927	10	—	—	—	—	—	7,790	169	186	△ 17	21.7	23.9	△ 2.2	7,800	169	186	△ 17	21.7	23.8	△ 2.1	
	1928	14	—	—	—	—	—	7,881	205	157	48	26.0	19.9	6.1	7,895	205	157	48	25.9	19.6	6.3	
	1929	40	1	1	—	25.0	25.0	7,874	193	193	—	24.5	24.5	—	7,914	194	194	—	24.5	24.5	—	
	1930	74	—	—	—	—	—	8,127	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,201	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Average		1	1	—	12.9	12.9		199	169	30	25.5	21.7	3.8		200	170	30		—	—	
Jaluit	1925	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,439	157	122	35	16.6	12.9	3.7	9,439	157	122	35	16.6	12.8	3.8	
	1926	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,390	124	186	△ 61	13.2	19.8	△ 6.6	9,390	124	186	△ 62	13.2	19.6	△ 6.4	
	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,314	157	212	△ 55	16.9	22.8	△ 5.9	9,314	157	212	△ 55	16.7	22.7	△ 6.2	
	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,325	186	155	31	19.9	16.6	3.3	9,325	186	155	31	19.9	16.6	3.3	
	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,356	171	109	62	18.3	10.8	7.5	9,356	171	109	62	18.3	11.7	6.6	
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,970	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,970	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Average		—	—	—	—	—		159	157	2	17.0	16.7	0.3		159	157	2		—	—	
Total	1925	2,950	96	69	27	32.5	23.4	9.1	45,580	851	1,090	△ 239	18.7	23.9	△ 5.2	48,530	947	1,159	△ 212	19.5	23.7	△ 4.2
	1926	3,008	139	55	84	45.9	18.3	27.6	45,986	947	1,133	△ 186	20.6	24.6	△ 4.0	48,994	1,086	1,188	△ 102	22.2	24.6	△ 2.4
	1927	3,048	129	71	58	42.3	23.3	19.0	45,713	1,071	1,215	△ 144	23.4	26.6	△ 3.2	48,761	1,200	1,286	△ 86	24.6	26.4	△ 1.8
	1928	3,093	129	65	64	41.7	21.0	20.7	45,452	1,029	1,049	△ 20	22.6	23.1	△ 0.5	48,545	1,158	1,113	45	23.8	22.8	1.0
	1929	3,184	160	123	37	50.3	39.1	11.2	45,433	1,007	1,278	△ 271	22.2	28.1	△ 5.9	48,617	1,167	1,402	△ 235	24.0	28.8	△ 4.8
	1930	3,301	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,394	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,695	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Average		131	77	54	42.7	25.1	17.6		981	1,115	△ 134	21.5	25.3	△ 3.8		1,112	1,232	△ 120	22.8	25.4	△ 2.6

N. B.—Figures showing population for 1925 and 1930 are those obtained by census-taking, while those for the other years are those obtained by investigation carried out on October 1 of each year.

APPEDIX I.

Annual Report on Public Health in the South Sea Islands for the year 1930.

I. General Remarks.

In the mandated territory, malignant diseases which are the bane of other tropical regions are rare and the natural conditions from the point of health are generally good. But the native inhabitants have very little hygienic knowledge and consequently their living conditions are quite unhealthy. The South Seas Bureau has established the Bureau Hospitals in principal islands for the purpose of the treatment of local patients and of making investigations of epidemics and endemics. Further, the South Seas Bureau has caused the Branch Bureaux to engage in the preventive activities against disease and in the improvement of sanitary conditions of the natives. Again, the Bureau has appointed school physicians at school to look after the health of school children. Even with those attempts, it is lamentably difficult to remedy the evil customs and superstitions which have been embraced by the natives for ages.

II. South Seas Bureau Hospitals.

(a) History.

In February, 1915, the Japanese Government promulgated the "Regulations concerning the Medical Treatment of Sick and Injured Persons in the South Sea Islands," authorizing naval surgeons to give medical treatment to patients in general. When in July, 1918, the organization of the South Sea Islands Defence Corps was altered and the Civil Administration Department was instituted, a Civil Administration Station was established at each garrison post to which a hospital was attached. Those hospitals were staffed by civil physicians, who replaced the naval surgeons hitherto in service and took up the duty of attending to the general public.

On the establishment of the South Seas Bureau in April, 1922, the "Regulations for the Organization of the South Seas Bureau Hospitals" were promulgated, and a chief physician, physicians, pharmacists, midwives and nurses were appointed to each hospital which was entrusted with the task of giving medical attendance to sick people as well as of investigating of and studying on epidemics and endemics under the direction of the Director of the South Seas Bureau. Efforts have since been made to reinforce the staff and to complete the equipment of the hospitals, so as to make them thoroughly efficient in every way. At the same time travelling physicians are despatched from time to time to remote places in order to extend medical relief of those living there.

(b) The names and sites of the Hospitals are as follows:—

Name	Site
South Seas Bureau Saipan Hospital	Saipan Island
South Seas Bureau Yap Hospital	Yap Island
South Seas Bureau Palau Hospital	Korror Island in Palau Group
South Seas Bureau Angaur Hospital	Angaur Island
South Seas Bureau Truk Hospital	Summer Island in Truk Group
South Seas Bureau Ponape Hospital	Ponape Island
Kusaie Branch of South Seas Bureau Ponape Hospital	Kusaie Island
South Seas Bureau Jaluit Hospital	Jaluit Island

The Staff of the Hospitals at the end of June, 1930, was as follows:—

	Sonin Rank		Hannin Rank			Employees			Total
	Chief Physicians	Physicians	Physicians	Pharma- cists	Clerks	Assistants	Clerks	Midwives and Nurses	
Saipan	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	5	14
Yap	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	2	8
Palau	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	13
Angaur.....	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	7
Truk	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	2	8
Ponape	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	3	8
Kusaie	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Jaluit	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	10
Total.....	4	5	15	7	3	7	7	22	70

All the staff of a Hospital, including physicians, pharmacists, midwives, nurses, etc., who are employed in technical work, are appointed by the Director of the South Seas Bureau from among persons who possess the necessary qualifications for practising in Japan and who are considered suitable for employment as sanitary officials in the mandated territory. No difficulty has hitherto been experienced in engaging for the Islands the service of such persons.

(c) Charges for Treatment.

While naval surgeons gave medical treatment to patients in general, it was regulated to take fees for it, but to remit payment or reduce the amount after taking into account the local and individual circumstances as well as existing usage. In practice, however, no charges were made to native patients. Subsequently, along with the economic development attained by the Islands, and the general recognition by the natives of the value of medical treatment, it was no longer necessary to give it gratuitously. Accordingly in July, 1922, the "Rules for the Collection of Charges for Medical Consultation and Treatment and Other Charges in the South Seas Bureau Hospitals" and the "Rules for the Collection of Charges for Medical Consultation and Treatment for Native Patients" were promulgated, requiring native patients, except those in needy circumstances, to pay nominal fees (from one-third to one-fifth of the fees for Japanese and foreigners). Gradually the natives began to appreciate the benefit of medical treatment and the number of those applying for it has remarkably increased. As a result of the low fees charged on them as com-

pared with those for Japanese and foreigners a mistaken impression began to spread among the natives that the medicines that were given them were of inferior quality. Instances also appeared of native patients asking for visits by physicians in very slight cases or using the materials given them for medical purposes in some other way. In view of such drawbacks the "Rules for the Collection of Charges for Medical Consultation and Treatment for Native Patients" were revised under date of December 1, 1927, so as to raise the charges for medicines etc. all round, while at the same time the uniform system of fees, which was formerly adopted for all islands, was amended to one of graduation. In other words, after taking into consideration the stage of hygienic knowledge and ideas attained by the people and their economic standard the Islands are divided into three classes, A.B.C., and different rates are adopted for each. For instance, such Islands as Yap, Truk and Angaur where civilization is still at a very low stage are classed C, the medical fees to be charged in these places being left for the most part unchanged, while Palau, Ponape and Kusaie are classed B, and pay a little more than before and Saipan and Jaluit are classed A and pay at a still higher rate. In spite of these revisions, however, the medical fees for native patients remain within the limit of the cost of medicines and other materials, there being not a few cases in which they fall below the cost. Hospital fees, fees for physicians' visits and similar other charges are still very low, being from one-half to one-quarter of those charged on Japanese and foreigners (Vide "Rules for the Collection of Charges for Medical Consultation and Treatment and Other Charges in the South Seas Bureau Hospitals" and "Rules for the Collection of Charges for Medical Consultation and Treatment for Native Patients").

(d) Revenue and Expenditure of the South Seas Bureau Hospitals.

(1) Revenue.—The revenue obtained by the Hospitals during 1929 was as follows :

Hospital	From non-natives <i>yen</i>	From natives <i>yen</i>	Total <i>yen</i>
Saipan	24,617	4,235	28,852
Yap	1,630	2,409	4,040
Palau	10,790	2,741	13,531
Angaur	1,725	1,580	3,306
Truk	5,859	1,765	7,624
Ponape	4,744	3,049	7,794
Jaluit	3,472	8,159	11,631
Total	52,840	23,942	76,783

(2) Expenditure.—The following table shows estimates of expenditure of the Hospitals.

	Estimates		Increase or decrease (decrease marked with *)	Settled accounts for 1929
	1930 <i>yen</i>	1929 <i>yen</i>		
Salaries	115,580	115,580	—	112,175
Office expenses:	90,410	85,231	5,179	81,759
Articles purchased	6,035	4,068	1,967	4,934
Communications and trans- port	2,343	1,409	934	1,226
Repairs	8,899	8,901	* 2	8,086

	Estimates		Increase or decrease (decrease marked with *)	Settled accounts for 1929
	1930	1929		
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Travelling expenses	16,480	11,624	4,856	14,175
Wages and allowances to employees	55,085	58,346	* 3,261	52,638
Clothing	858	513	345	398
Miscellaneous	710	370	340	300
Undertaking expenses at hos- pitals	50,791	50,791	—	49,531
Patients	4,200	4,200	—	9,660
Medical instruments	17,500	17,500	—	9,325
Medicine	22,400	22,400	—	29,422
Others	6,691	6,691	—	1,123
Total	256,781	251,602	5,179	243,467

N.B.—The above table does not include extraordinary expenses necessitated by the constructions of office buildings and official residences.

(e) Sanitation Expenses.

Besides the above-mentioned estimates which were assigned to the various South Seas Bureau Hospitals, the South Seas Bureau provides estimates for sanitary work assigned to the various Branch Bureaux and the Hospitals. Those assigned to a Branch Bureau are for the purpose of prevention of epidemics and for general sanitary work, while those assigned to Hospitals are for the purpose of contributing to the investigation of endemics. The Estimates and Settled Accounts were:—

	Estimates		Increase or decrease (decrease marked with *)	Settled accounts for 1929
	1930	1929		
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Preventions of epidemic	2,139	2,300	* 161	3,505
General sanitary work	2,344	2,800	* 456	2,046
Total	4,483	5,100	* 617	5,551

III. Prevention of Epidemics.

In view of the geographical situation of the Islands, the authorities consider it most important to prevent the invasion of epidemics from the outside. For this reason, great efforts are made to enforce quarantine on vessels visiting the territory, and in accordance with the "Rules for the Control of Shipping in the South Seas Islands," assistant experts in service at each Branch Bureau, who are physicians, and police officers are sent to all arriving vessels to carry out health inspection in a very strict manner. With regard to infectious diseases of an acute nature, in accordance with the "Regulations for the Prevention of Epidemics in the South Seas Islands," cholera, plague, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, typhus fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, dysentery including "ekiri," small pox and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis are designated as infectious diseases and strict preventive measures are taken against their spread.

The Islands have never been invaded by cholera, plague, yellow fever, sleeping sickness, etc., the only infectious diseases so far occurred there being typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever and dysentery. Even of those diseases only very few cases used to appear at different places year after year and there was no serious outbreak, until between September, 1929, and July, 1930, there occurred a violent outbreak of paratyphoid fever and typhoid fever in Tinian Island, claiming more than 300 victims. To cope with the situation, the South Seas Bureau despatched physicians to assist the local physicians in combatting the epidemics and succeeded in preventing them from spreading to other localities.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases that occurred since 1922:—

Branch Bureau	Amoeban dysentery	Typhoid fever	Paratyphoid fever	Diph- theria	Spidemic cerebospinal meningitis	Suspected small- pox	Dysentery	Ekiri	Total
1929 {									
Saipan.....	(13) 79	35	199	—	—	—	—	—	(13) 313
Yap	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Palau	(2) 42	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1) 1	(3) 43
Truk	(12) 60	(3) 5	2	—	—	—	—	—	(15) 67
Ponape ...	10	—	(1) 1	—	—	—	—	—	(1) 11
Jaluit	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total ...	(27) 197	(3) 40	(1) 202	—	—	—	—	(1) 2	(32) 441
Jan-June, 1930 {									
Saipan.....	(2) 25	(5) 98	(2) 49	—	(1) 1	—	—	—	(10) 173
Yap	(1) 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1) 1
Palau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truk	4	(1) 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1) 5
Ponape ...	—	(2) 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2) 17
Jaluit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	(3) 30	(8) 116	(2) 49	—	(1) 1	—	—	—	(14) 196
1928	(14) 105	(1) 6	2	—	—	—	2	—	(15) 115
1927	(14) 146	(4) 15	4	—	—	—	—	—	(18) 165
1926	(11) 64	(2) 10	(1) 17	—	—	1	—	—	(14) 92
1925	(10) 83	(1) 4	2	—	—	—	—	—	(11) 89
1924	(4) 44	(3) 10	1	—	—	—	—	—	(7) 55
1923	84	(2) 11	(1) 2	—	1	—	—	—	(3) 98
1922	51	(9) 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9) 81

N. B.—Figures in brackets show the number of cases ending in death.

IV. Endemics.

Endemics in the Islands are framboesia, skin diseases caused by various thread-like bacilli, amoeban dysentery, dengue fever, toxicosis caused by poisonous fish, intestinal parasites, &c.

(a) Framboesia.

Framboesia is wide-spread among the natives, about 80 per cent. of persons treated at the Hospitals for tropical disease having at one time been found to be sufferers from it. As a result of treatment by injection of

salvarsan, the number of cases has remarkably decreased of late. Besides, the cases are generally slight, most of them being afflictions confined to the soles of the feet. It is very rare to come across typical or virulent cases. In certain special cases, experiments have been carried out at the Hospitals concerning mercury and bismuth as curative agents.

(b) Skin diseases caused by thread-like bacilli.

Skin diseases caused by thread-like bacilli are mostly *tinea imbricata* and ring-worm. The percentage of occurrence is not large, the patients suffering from them being about 2 per cent. of the total cases of tropical disease treated at the Hospital.

(c) Amœbean dysentery.

Amœbean dysentery appears from time to time at various places. The cases are generally slight, and cases complicated with hepatic abscess are practically absent. Emetin and Yatren cures are remarkably effective.

(d) Dengue fever.

Dengue fever is sometimes very rampant. In 1927 it prevailed in Anguar and Palau, claiming more than 1000 victims and in 1928 it invaded Truk, Ponape and Jaluit causing more than 2,000 sufferers. The prognosis was favorable and there were no deaths. Again in 1930, between January and June, there appeared about 120 cases in Palau and Saipan but the prognosis was favourable too.

(e) Poisonous fish.

Poisonous fish inhabit the seas in the vicinity of the Marshall and Mariana Islands, the eating of which undoubtedly causes toxicosis. Such cases are frequently fatal.

(f) Intestinal parasites.

Judging from the result of investigations made among the natives of Palau and Truk Islands and the pupils of the Public Schools in Palau, Saipan and Jaluit, intestinal parasites are very prevalent among the natives. For instance, round worm or ascaris affects 90 per cent of the inhabitants, and hook-worm or ankylostoma between 40 and 50 per cent of them. The authorities are encouraging medical treatment among the natives with a view to suppressing the diseases by degrees, but so far with no visible effect. Pupils of Public Schools suffering from intestinal parasites make a poor showing as far as proficiency is concerned. In view of this, since 1927, such pupils are being given medical treatment at Government expense, (Vide "School Hygiene" under "Education," Chapter IV Supra).

V. Investigation and Study of Endemics.

The investigation and study of endemics are in charge of the Hospitals. The subjects of study and the persons to undertake it are chosen every year by the Hospital authorities, or the subjects of study are left to the choice of the investigators if they so desire. They are, as already mentioned, supplied by the South Seas Bureau the necessary expenses for carrying on their investigation and study. The following are important subjects that have been taken up for study since 1922.

Essays on those subjects the study of which has already been completed have either been published in scientific journals or forwarded to the Far Eastern Epidemiological Intelligence Bureau of the League of Nations in response to its request.

Subjects Studied During 1922.

1. A clinical observation of dengue fever in Truk Islands.
By Dr. Shota Matsunaga, Chief Physician at the Truk Hospital.
2. A clinical and histo-pathological study of framboesia tropica.
By Dr. Yutaka Ikegami, Physician at the Palau Hospital.
3. Study concerning vaccination of framboesia tropica.
By Dr. Yutaka Ikegami, Physician at the Palau Hospital.

Subjects Studied During 1923.

1. On the wasserman test for framboesia, to which is added study of the effect on the serotherapeutic reaction of the treatment of the disease by means of salvarsan.
By Dr. Yutaka Ikegami, Physician at the Palau Hospital.
2. On "Saf," a kind of albinism in the South Sea Islands.
By Dr. Shota Matsunaga, Chief Physician at the Truk Hospital.

Subjects Studied During 1924.

1. Study concerning seasonal spumous inflammation of the skin and a species of insect, which is the pathogenetic body of the disease.
By Dr. Shota Matsunaga, Chief Physician at the Truk Hospital.
2. Contribution to the clinical study of framboesia.
By Dr. Sataro Takasaki, Chief Physician at the Palau Hospital.
3. Study of nodosites juxta-articularies.
By Dr. Sataro Takasaki, Chief Physician at the Palau Hospital.
4. On the name of "Palau ringworm."
By Dr. Sataro Takasaki, Chief Physician at the Palau Hospital.
5. Oral administration of calomel on yaws.
By Dr. Sataro Takasaki, Chief Physician at the Palau Hospital.
6. Curative effect of Oleo-Bi "Roshe" on yaws (bismuth medicine).
By Dr. Sataro Takasaki, Chief Physician at the Palau Hospital.
7. Contribution to the histological study of bone and periosteum on yaws.
By Dr. Sataro Takasaki, Chief Physician at the Palau Hospital.

8. A statistical study of the lepers in Palau, South Sea Islands.
By Dr. Yutaka Ikegami, Physician at the Palau Hospital.
9. Contribution to the study of experimental framboesia of the rabbit.
By Dr. Yutaka Ikegami, Physician at the Palau Hospital.
10. On the military papules of yaws.
By Dr. Yutaka Ikegami, Physician at the Palau Hospital.
11. Investigation on pigment content, blood pressure, pulsation, temperature and clenching power of the Kanakas in the South Sea Islands, under Japanese mandate.
By Dr. Shota Matsunaga, Chief Physician at the Truk Hospital, and Dr. Seiichi Hyodo, Physician at the same Hospital.
12. Ueber die Darmparasiten der Bowohner auf dem Truk Inseln, Suedsee.
By Dr. Shota Matsunaga, Chief Physician at the Truk Hospital.
13. Study of a species of fever observed in Kusaie Island.
By Dr. Morihisa, Tsukamoto, Chief Physician at the Palau Hospital.
14. Study of poisonous fish in the seas around Jaluit Islands.
By Dr. Rikuichi Matsuo, Chief Physician at the Jaluit Hospital.

Subjects Studied During 1925.

1. Experimentalle studien mit dem Wismut praeparat bei Framboesia.
By Dr. Shota Matsunaga, Chief Physician at the Truk Hospital.
2. The blood picture of yaws.
By Dr. Sataro Takasaki, Chief Physician at the Palau Hospital.
3. "Is there any difference in staining between spirochaeta pallida and spirochaeta pertemics?"
By Dr. Sataro Takasaki, Chief Physician at the Palau Hospital.
4. Ueber die segenannte "Shin" Hautkrankheit auf den Koralleninseln der Suedsee und ihren Erreger.
By Dr. Shota Matsunaga, Chief Physician at the Truk Hospital.
5. On the growth and development of healthy native infants and children in Palau.
By Dr. Sataro Takasaki, Chief Physician at the Palau Hospital.

Subjects Studied During 1926.

1. Study of gangosa.
By Dr. Kyuzo Yamanouchi, Physician at the Yap Hospital.
2. Ueber die seroreaktion der Framboesia.
By Dr. Sataro Takasaki, Chief Physician at the Palau Hospital, and Dr. Kanae Iseki, Physician at the same hospital.
3. On the biologico-chemical racial-index and racial type of the natives of the South Sea Islands based upon the Isohemagglutination reaction.
By Dr. Sataro Takasaki, Chief Physician at the Palau Hospital.
4. Contribution to the etiology of Tinea Imbricata.
By Dr. Sataro Takasaki, Chief Physician at the Palau Hospital.
5. Ueber sogen "Nodosites juxta-articulaires." Weitere Mitteilung ueber die Histologie des Leidens.
By Dr. Sataro Takasaki, Chief Physician at the Palau Hospital.

6. Study of tinea imbricata.
By Dr. Morihisa Tsukamoto, Physician at the Ponape Hospital.
7. Ueber Funsohlen Framboesie.
By Dr. Morihisa Tsukamoto, Physician at the Ponape Hospital.

Subjects Studied During 1927.

1. Studien ueber die Cerebrospinal flussigkeit des Framboesie.
By Dr. Sataro Takasaki, Chief Physician at the Palau Hospital, and
Dr. Kanae Iseki, Physician in service at the same Hospital.
2. On the finger-prints of the natives.
By Dr. Sataro Takasaki, Chief Physician at the Palau Hospital.
3. A statistical study of tuberculosis in Palau Island.
By Dr. Kanae Iseki, Physician at the Palau Hospital.
4. Weitere studien ueber Framboesie.
By Dr. Shota Matsunaga, Chief Physician at the Truk Hospital.
5. Ueber die Seroreaktion der Framboesie.
By Dr. Kyuzo Yamanouchi, Physician at the Truk Hospital.

Subjects Studied During 1928.

1. Ueber die Cerebrospinal flussigkeit der Framboesie.
By Dr. Sataro Takasaki, Chief Physician at the Palau Hospital, and
Dr. Kanae Iseki, Physician at the same Hospital.
2. Ueber die "Myositis purulenta tropica."
By Dr. K. Mogami, Physician at the Palau Hospital.
3. Ueber die Sogen, "Karolinenhand."
By Dr. Kanae Iseki, Physician at the Palau Hospital.
4. Boebachtung und Behandlung des Aussatzes auf der Insel Yap.
By Dr. Michitada Nakamura, Chief Physician at the Yap Hospital
and Dr. Sukematsu Aikawa, Physician at the same Hospital.
5. Framboesie der Schulkinder.
By Dr. Michitada Nakamura, Chief Physician at the Yap Hospital and
Dr. Sukematsu Aikawa, Physician at the same Hospital.
6. Klinische Studien der Framboesie.
By Dr. Teruta Matsunaga, Chief Physician at the Truk Hospital.
7. Behandlung der Framboesie.
By Dr. Hatozo Yamanouchi, Physician at the Truk Hospital.
8. Boebachtung ueber die syphilis und Framboesie der Bewolmer auf den Marshallinseln.
By Dr. Masao Nakao, Chief Physician at the Jaluit Hospital.
9. Ueber die amoebendysenterieaehnliche Krankheit auf den Marshallinseln.
By Dr. Masao Yato, Physician at the Jaluit Hospital.

Subjects Studied During 1929.

1. Studien ueber den Aussatz auf den Inseln Yap.
By Dr. Sukematsu Aikawa, Physician at the Yap Hospital.
2. Ueber die Sedimentierungsschwindigkeit der Erzthroyten bei Framboesia.
By Dr. Kanae Iseki, Physician at the Palau Hospital.

3. Ueber biologische Untersuchungen des *Leptothrombidium* "akammshi."
By Dr. Kanae Iseki, Physician at the Palau Hospital.
4. Erforschungen einigen pharmazeutischen Pflanzen in Palau.
By Dr. Hideo Kojima, Physician at the Palau Hospital.
5. Investigations in the Finger-prints of the Natives.
By Dr. Kakuto Nishikawa, Physician at the Palau Hospital.
6. Klinische Beobachtungen ueber *Framboesia tropica*.
By Dr. Taiun Murata, Physician at the Truk Hospital.
7. Ueber den Einfluss der Tropen Klima auf dem menschlichen Koerper.
By Dr. Kyoza Nagasaki, Chief Physician at the Ponape Hospital.
8. Studien ueber die Verminderung de Bewohner auf den Inseln Yap.
By Dr. Tamotsu Fujii, Chief Physician at the Yap Hospital.
9. Studien ueber Darmparasiten der Bewohner auf den Yap-Insel.
By Dr. Tamotsu Fujii, Chief Physician at the Yap Hospital.

Subjects Studied During 1930.

1. Studien ueber den wachstumzustand der mit Nahrung der hiesigen Eingeborenen gezuchten Tiere.
By Dr. Koji Totsuka, Chief Physician.
2. Untersuchungen ueber die Elephantiasis in der Suedsee.
By Dr. Koji Totsuka, Chief Physician, in collaboration with Dr. Kanae Iseki, Physician.
3. Klinische Beobachtungen der Dermatomyosen in Bezirke Palau.
By Dr. Kanae Iseki, Physician.
4. Untersuchungen ueber den Geburtenrueckgang des Yapvolkes.
By Dr. Tamotsu Fujii, Chief Physician.
5. Berihte ueber den Verbreitungszustand der venerischen Krankheiten auf Yap.
By Dr. Tamotsu Fujii, Chief Physician, in collaboration with Dr. Sukematsu Aikawa.
6. Die Kraft der tropischen Klima und ihre physiologische Wirkungen auf der menschlichen Koerper.
By Dr. Kyoza Nagasaki, Chief Physician.

VI. Venereal Disease.

With regard to the history of venereal disease in the mandated territory, there is no reliable literature to be consulted. When in 1915 Japanese naval surgeons took up medical relief work for the benefit of the general public, they found among their patients in the Marshall Islands quite a number of natives suffering from it.

If we were to judge from the figures concerning venereal disease given in the statistics of the South Seas Bureau Hospitals, not many cases of the disease appear to exist among the natives. That this is so, however, is due to their dislike of medical treatment. The actual number of patients suffering from it may be several times greater than that given in the statistics.

There are many cases of tuberculosis among the natives. Especially large is the number of persons suffering from Pulmonary tuberculosis and tuberculosis of the lymphglands. Because a good many patients do not apply for medical treatment, nothing exact is known concerning the percentage of contraction or that of mortality, but according to the statistics of patients visiting the Hospitals there appear about two hundred cases every year (Vide appended statistics of patients).

The result of medical examination for the inhabitants in Yap Island, carried out from November, 1929 to February, 1930, showed that the number of sufferers from tubercular disease reached to 15.4 per cent of the whole population of the Island. Although no similar investigation has yet been accomplished in other islands, the disease seems to be prevalent in a fairly large degree in these islands. It is a matter of congratulation, however, that simultaneously with the advancement of sanitary knowledge of the natives, the number of those who ask for the medical treatment of the disease is steadily on the increase.

VIII. Leprosy.

Leprosy appears to be evenly distributed in the mandated territory, but as to the exact number of cases it is still impossible to say anything accurate, since many native patients refuse to ask for medical treatment. In the circumstances, physicians have been specially commissioned to conduct investigations, with the result that so far 6 cases have been discovered in the Marshall Group and 8 in Saipan Island, more than 20 in Yap Island and more than 10 in the Palau Group.

As the natives do not believe that leprosy is infectious, the authorities came to the conclusion that it was necessary to isolate the patients and subject them to medical treatment. To begin with, they established a leper-asylum in Saipan in 1926. Medical treatment was given free, but their board and other expenses had to be borne by their relatives. Due, however, partly to the inferior nutriment supplied and partly to the small number of patients, which made their life monotonous and lonely, some of the patients showed themselves unwilling to remain in the asylum. In view of this fact, when the Government established another leper-asylum in Jaluit in 1927, besides a consulting-room, it caused a separate house to be built for each patient at Government expense for the purpose of allowing his nurse as well as his family, if for some special reason they can not live apart from him, to be with him (as a matter of fact one of the family acts as nurse to the patient, and no others of his family live with him). Further, besides free medical treatment the expenses of board and nursing are also borne for such patients or their relatives as are unable to afford it, as is mentioned in Chapter XI dealing with "Moral and Material Well-being of Natives, by the Imperial Bounty Foundation Charity Association. In consequence of these measures, the patients now receiving medical treatment are quite content and satisfactory results are shown.

The leper-asylum in Saipan was subsequently wrecked by a storm beyond repair. Accordingly, when it was rebuilt in 1929, it was modelled after the similar institution in Jaluit; besides a consulting-room, a separate house being built for each patient at Government expense so that he might live with his nurse. Furthermore, besides medical treatment being given free, the above-mentioned charity association takes responsibility for the maintenance and comfort of the patient and his nurse. Thanks to these measures, there is no longer any patient who dislikes to live in the leper-asylum as formerly.

Further in 1930 an asylum was established at Palau at Government expenses and admission of patients into it being commenced in January, 1931, treatment is now being given them as in the above-mentioned two asylums.

IX. Public Sanitary Conditions.

Though the territory under Japanese Mandate lies within the torrid zone, its climatic conditions are comparatively good and it is suitable for habitation. Malignant diseases, which are the bane of other tropical regions, are rare, and sanitary conditions are generally good. The only drawbacks, which account for the prevalence of certain diseases, are the difficulty of obtaining good drinking water, which compels the inhabitants in general to drink rain water, and the excessive humidity due to the abundant rainfall. This must be the chief cause of the remarkably large number of patients suffering from stomach and intestinal troubles.

Owing to the frequent changes in the weather at the beginning and end of the mon-soon season (generally north-easterly or easterly winds prevail between November and April of the following year, though the season comes earlier or later according to the different locations of the islands) colds are sometimes prevalent.

The natives have generally primitive ideas of sanitation and live in a very insanitary condition. Even when they contract diseases, in certain cases, especially when they suffer from venereal disease, they conceal it and dislike examination by physicians. In particular, a custom prevails in certain islands, which makes people prefer to die in their native places, so that not a few patients leave the hospital when they find themselves in a critical condition.

N.B.—That no case of malaria occurs in the mandated territory is not due to any preventive measures taken but to the absence of anopheles.

X. Measures Taken by the South Seas Bureau to Improve Public Sanitary Conditions.

The South Seas Bureau is doing its best to increase the staff and improve the equipment of the Hospitals under its management and to perfect measures for medical relief. It despatches physicians in its service from time

to time to distant islands to give medical treatment to patients there and, whenever opportunity offers, sends them to diffuse sanitary knowledge among the natives by means of popular lectures, and magic lantern and cinematograph shows. At the same time the authorities strive to improve the general sanitary conditions of the territory in various ways. The following are among the measures referred to.

(a) Keeping first aid medicines in readiness.

In distant islands or remote places, where no physician lives, first aid medicines and some other simple and harmless medicines, purchased at the expense of the South Seas Bureau, are kept in readiness at the houses of village officials or police stations and are issued free to natives on application.

(b) Improvement of latrines.

For easing nature the natives are accustomed to go to the sea-shore or into forests. In order to do away with this habit, latrines have been established at various places (three in Palau, one in Yap, five in Saipan, ten in Ponape and one in Jaluit; those in Palau at the South Seas Bureau expense and the rest with subsidies from the South Seas Bureau) and the natives have been encouraged to use them, with the result that many of them have established latrines in their houses and none of the inhabitants of Saipan now seek relief at the sea-shore. To induce the inhabitants of other islands to follow the example of the natives of Saipan in this respect, tribal chiefs and other men of influence have been charged with superintending them.

(c) Improvement of drinking water.

The Islands are poor in streams and springs, so that ordinarily rain water is used for drinking purpose, and the natives are careless about drinking water, seeking it whenever it is obtainable. As this is a matter which cannot be disregarded from the standpoint of public health, the authorities have considered it necessary to introduce improvements in the matter of drinking water. Accordingly since 1922, they have been granting subsidies to communities and individuals towards the establishment of water-tanks and the reconstruction of wells and spring. This measure has been attended by remarkably good results so that of late not a few natives have undertaken the work on their own account without asking for subsidies. The following table shows the number of tanks established and wells reconstructed with subsidies from the Government :—

Branch Bureau	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Total
Saipan.....	1	—	3	10	7	20	13	10	1	65
Yap	5	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	3	21
Palau	2	2	4	—	13	13	8	3	6	51
Truk	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
Ponape	—	5	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	14
Jaluit	2	3	6	4	3	2	2	3	2	27
Total	10	10	18	18	23	35	34	21	13	182

N.B.—All the water-tanks are built of concrete. The capacity of a private tank is generally about 5 tons, but that of public one is about 25 tons, the largest one being capable of holding 200 tons. Rain water is conducted into a tank from the roof, but native houses being mostly thatched with palm leaves their roofs are unfit for carrying down rain water into tanks. Accordingly in order to make the

tanks more serviceable, the roofs ought to be improved first of all. Hence the improvement of roofs is being encouraged simultaneously with the establishment of tanks.

(d) Improvement of houses.

Lacking as they are in sanitary ideas with regard to houses, the natives mostly live in houses which are anything but sanitary, but the authorities consider it impossible to improve the situation in a short time. Accordingly, with a view to showing good example to follow, they caused some model houses to be built in Yap Island, where the native houses are worst, subsidies being given for the purpose from the appropriations for the improvement of native villages. On the other hand, many natives, after having seen houses in Japan Proper, whither they were taken for sight-seeking, and official houses in their localities, have begun to pay attention to lighting, ventilation, etc., in their houses, with the result that not a few houses with better sanitary arrangements have lately been built in various native villages.

(e) Investigation into the causes of death.

In consideration of the time-honoured usage of the natives, the difficulties of communication and the fact that many natives receive no medical treatment, no medical certificates and reports on inquest have hitherto been required to be presented together with reports of death or still-birth to the authorities. In consequence, in the majority of cases of death from sickness, the names of the diseases causing it were unknown, which militated against efficient control and the satisfactory execution of various sanitary measures. Now, however, that medical organs have gradually been spread throughout the Islands and the natives, having recognized the value of medical treatment, willingly receive it when they fall ill unless they live at remote places, the "Rules for the Control of Cemeteries, Burial and Cremation" were promulgated in August, 1926, (Vide the Collection of the Laws and Regulations), by which it was provided that reports to be sent to the authorities of death or still-birth should have attached to them medical certificates or reports on inquest, and that, though at places having no physician nor midwife those might be omitted, an official despatched by the competent Branch Bureau should examine the dead body or dead foetus. At the same time it was arranged that investigation into the causes of death should be continuously carried out in a certain limited sphere and for necessary expenses therefor appropriations have been assigned to the Branch Bureaux year after year since 1926. As for the method for carrying out the investigation referred to, the cause of death or still-birth, the age, sex and vocation of the person concerned, the place where it occurred, the time when it occurred, etc., are to be scientifically entered and classified on reference to medical certificates or reports of inquest presented with reports of death or still-birth, and in cases where no medical certificates or reports of inquest are presented, on reference to reports made by the assistant expert, who is a physician, sent by the competent Branch Bureau to examine the dead body or dead foetus.

The result of investigation made during 1929 is shown in the following tables :—

I. TABLE SHOWING RESULT OF INVESTIGATION INTO CAUSES OF DEATH (JAPANESE).

(During 1923.)

Disease	Age—0	10—19																Total	above 100	1927				
		0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60—64	65—69	70—74	75—79				80—84	85—89	90—94	95—99
I Diseases of new-born baby {Male Female	11 14	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	11 14	2 1	5 3
II Diseases of blood and disorder of metabolism {Male Female	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 4	2 —	— —
III Mental diseases {Male Female	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —
IV Diseases of nervous system {Male Female	5 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	9 3	6 3	5 2
V Diseases of ductless glands {Male Female	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —
VI Diseases of circulatory system {Male Female	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	6 3	5 2	5 4
VII Diseases of the eye and appendages {Male Female	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
VIII Diseases of the ear {Male Female	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
IX Diseases of the nose and throat {Male Female	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
X Diseases of the respiratory system {Male Female	6 2	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
XI Diseases of the digestive system {Male Female	9 12	4 4	6 5	4 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
XII Diseases of the teeth {Male Female	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
XIII Diseases of the locomotor system {Male Female	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
XIV Diseases of the skin and appendages {Male Female	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
XV Diseases of the urinary and generative system {Male Female	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
XVI Diseases due to physical agents {Male Female	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
XVII Drowning or hanging {Male Female	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

Disease	Age—0														1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60—64	65—69	70—74	75—79	80—84	85—89	90—94	95—99	100	above 100	Total	1928	1927
XVIII Malformations	{Male Female}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
XIX Conception and birth	{Male Female}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
XX Poisoning	{Male Female}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
XXI Beriberi	{Male Female}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
XXII New growth or neoplasm	{Male Female}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
XXIII Parasites	{Male Female}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
XXIV Infectious diseases	{Male Female}	8	1	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
		9	2	2	—	2	1	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
XXV Tropical diseases	{Male Female}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
		—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
XXVI Not diagnosable	{Male Female}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Aggregate total	{Male Female Total	42	7	9	10	7	4	1	4	6	7	7	10	8	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
		40	8	10	5	9	4	—	1	6	6	1	3	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
		82	15	19	15	16	8	1	5	12	13	8	13	10	7	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						

N.B.—Figures in brackets show the number of foreigners included.

II. TABLE SHOWING RESULT OF INVESTIGATION INTO CAUSES OF DEATH (NATIVES).

(During 1923).

Disease		Age—0		1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60—64	65—69	70—74	75—79	80—84	85—89	90—94	95—99	above 100	Total	1928	1927		
I	Diseases of new-born baby ...	{Male 10 Female 5	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	11 5	7 4	6 4	
II	Diseases of blood and disorder of metabolism ...	{Male 1 Female —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 6	5 2	5 11	
III	Mental diseases ...	{Male — Female —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 1	— —	
IV	Diseases of nervous system ...	{Male — Female 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 5	5 4	4 10	
V	Diseases of ductless glands ...	{Male — Female —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 6	— —	1 —	
VI	Diseases of circulatory system ...	{Male — Female 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 4	4 7	6 6	
VII	Diseases of the eye and ap- pendages ...	{Male — Female —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
VIII	Diseases of the ear ...	{Male — Female —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
IX	Diseases of the nose and throat ...	{Male — Female —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
X	Diseases of the respiratory system ...	{Male 13 Female 8	9 5	4 2	3 3	1 1	3 1	— —	1 3	1 —	— —	1 1	— —	4 —	2 3	2 1	1 2	3 1	1 —	2 1	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	50 36	63 38	47 61	
XI	Diseases of the digestive system ...	{Male 20 Female 24	7 14	1 3	— 4	— —	1 —	4 —	— —	1 —	2 2	4 —	1 2	1 2	3 1	2 —	3 1	1 —	1 2	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	54 56	59 37	56 34	
XII	Diseases of the teeth ...	{Male — Female —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
XIII	Diseases of the locomotor system ...	{Male — Female —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 —	2 1	2 1	
XIV	Diseases of the skin and ap- pendages ...	{Male — Female —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 1	2 1
XV	Diseases of the urinary and generative system ...	{Male — Female —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 3	12 5	6 6	
XVI	Diseases due to physical agents ...	{Male — Female —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	6 —	1 —	
XVII	Drowning or hanging ...	{Male — Female —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	3 1	2 1	

Disease	Age—0										above																	
	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99	100	Total	1927	1928	
XXVIII Malformations	{Male Female	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
XIX Conception and birth	{Male Female	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 6	— —	— —
XX Poisoning	{Male Female	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	1 1
XXI Beriberi	{Male Female	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2	1 1	— —
XXII New growth or neoplasm	{Male Female	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 3	— —	— —
XXIII Parasites	{Male Female	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
XXIV Infectious diseases	{Male Female	5 6	3 8	2 1	2 1	2 5	2 4	3 3	3 3	8 12	6 8	8 11	4 4	8 4	3 4	7 8	8 3	4 2	4 3	1 2	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	96 102	60 78	54 61
XXV Tropical diseases	{Male Female	2 —	1 —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 3	7 1	2 8
XXVI Not diagnosable	{Male Female	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 2	3 7
Aggregate total	{Male Female Total	51 47 98	19 29 48	12 8 20	6 9 15	7 2 35	4 3 11	5 8 13	8 5 15	11 15 26	13 11 24	16 7 29	9 7 16	15 9 24	8 11 19	12 12 24	18 6 18	11 4 11	5 6 11	1 5 6	1 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	239 236 475	237 191 428	207 214 421	

(f) Investigation into the causes of death of infants.

Besides the investigation into the causes of death above-mentioned, in order to obtain materials for carrying on, in future, administrative work regarding public health, investigation into the causes of death of infants under the age of two has been continued since January, 1926, with regard to the diseases which caused their death, their sex and age. In distant isles, where neither physician nor official is in service, however, the work is not being carried on for the time being, as the conditions make it impossible.

I. TABLE SHOWING RESULT OF INVESTIGATION INTO CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS.

(During 1929.)

		Less than 1 month		Less than 6 months		Less than 1 year		Less than 1½ years		Less than 2 years		Total			1928	1927	1926
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total			
I	Diseases of new-born baby	{J. (5) 11 N. 10	17 6	1 —	(1) 2	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	12 (5) 12	17 (1) 8	29 (6) 20	26 (7) 72	10 (3) 10	4 4
II	Diseases of blood and disorder or met- abolism	{J. N.	— —	— 4	— 3	— 4	1 3	— —	— (1) 5	— —	— —	— 9	1 (1) 12	1 (1) 21	3 (1) 1	— —	— —
III	Mental diseases	{J. N.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
IV	Diseases of nervous system	{J. N.	2 —	4 —	1 1	4 1	1 (1) 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	12 2	3 (1) 5	15 (1) 7	7 3	5 (1) 5	6 3
V	Diseases of the ductless glands	{J. N.	— 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	1 —	2 1	— —	— —	— —
VI	Diseases of the circulatory system	{J. N.	— —	— —	2 —	2 —	1 —	— (1) 1	— —	— —	— —	3 —	3 (1) 1	6 (1) 1	— —	1 —	— —
VII	Diseases of the eye and appendages	{J. N.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
VIII	Diseases of the ear	{J. N.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
IX	Diseases of the nose and throat	{J. N.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
X	Diseases of the respiratory system	{J. N.	3 3	— (1) 4	2 (2) 10	1 (1) 6	3 (4) 15	5 (3) 10	1 (1) 3	2 (3) 5	2 (5) 10	11 (11) 41	9 (33) 24	20 (74) 3	9 (3) 46	10 (7) 53	1 17
XI	Diseases of the digestive system	{J. N.	6 8	5 6	7 (2) 10	11 10	6 19	8 (6) 24	11 7	6 (1) 9	7 (1) 4	36 (53) 3	39 (56) 9	75 (12) 109	25 (4) 41	19 (11) 116	16 68
XII	Diseases of the teeth	{J. N.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
XIII	Diseases of the locomotor system	{J. N.	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —
XIV	Diseases of the skin and appendages	{J. N.	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —

II. TABLE SHOWING DEATH-RATE OF INFANTS.

(During 1929)

	No. of Births		No. of Deaths		Death-rate per 1,000			1928 per 1,000	1927 per 1,000	1926 per 1,000
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Average			
Japanese:										
Death-rate under 1 year	431	472	62	59	143.8	125.0	133.9	144.7	93.1	84.7
Death-rate over 1 and under 2 years	277	262	25	20	90.2	76.6	83.4	32.4	41.2	27.6
Natives:										
Death-rate under 1 year	544	483	103	93	189.3	192.5	190.8	162.5	169.7	194.6
Death-rate over 1 and under 2 years	515	445	37	39	71.8	87.6	79.1	48.0	133.6	77.0

N. B.—Death-rate under 1 year is per 1,000 of the number of deaths against the number of births during 1929 and that under 2 years is per 1,000 of the number of deaths, (namely that above 1 full year and less than 2 years) during 1929 against the number of births during 1928.

As drinking water has an important bearing on health, the authorities have found it necessary to carry out an investigation of the quality of the drinking water which is obtained from wells or water tanks in actual use, and have carried out such investigation of water obtained from various sources. With regard to wells and water tanks, which are particularly bad, as already mentioned elsewhere under the title "Improvement of Drinking Water," by granting subsidies the Government is encouraging those using water from them to reconstruct or improve them.

(h) Investigation into the Causes of the Decrease of the Natives of Yap Islands and Counter-Measures Taken.

According to the results of census-taking carried out in 1920, 1925 and 1930, as shown in demographic statistical tables in Chapter XII, the native population shows a tendency towards gradual increase year after year, the tendency being conspicuous among the Chamorros and slight among the Kanakas. In the main island of Yap, however, there is seen a remarkable decrease in population year after year. The authorities have been constantly paying close attention to this state of affairs since the island came under their mandatory rule and doing their best to counteract the unwelcome tendency by charging the local Branch Bureau and Hospital with investigation into its causes as well as by educating the natives in hygienic matters and improving sanitary conditions. The following is an account of such measures as have been taken :—

N.B.—No similar investigation has been conducted in the other islets of the Yap Group, as they show no decrease in population.

I. Investigation.

The decrease in population in Yap Island began in the early days of Spanish rule and there is in existence literature which proves fairly convincingly that the evil was by no means stamped out under German rule. ("Conditions in Yap" by Saresius, a German writer) Since Japan took up the mandatory rule of the island, she has been endeavouring to eradicate it, but it is deep-rooted, and she has so far been unable to achieve any success.

Formerly the local Branch Bureau was charged with investigation into the causes of this evil, but while the work was in progress, it was considered advisable to engage expert service. Accordingly in April, 1929, the Government appointed Dr. Tamotsu Fujii, *Igaku Hakushi*, as Director of the Yap Hospital, putting the work into his hands. It is expected and hoped by the authorities that his special researches, coupled with general investigations into the matter conducted by the local Branch Bureau, will bring forth some good results. The results of Dr. Fujii's researches so far carried out may be summarised as follows :

(1) Investigation into the Causes of Death.

To begin with, Dr. Fujii by comparison of the number of deaths with that of births ascertained the fact that decrease in population was due more to the high death-rate than the low birth-rate among the natives. Accordingly he set himself to the work of investigating the causes of death, and, enlisting

the aid of investigations into mortality carried out by the local authorities, he devoted special care to the task in the hope of finding the key to the problem. After carrying out the investigation either by diagnosis or autopsy, or in such cases as were too complicated to be made clear by these measures, by subjecting them to pathological dissection, he obtained the results shown in a table elsewhere given. (Vide Table No. 3).

According to the indication of the above-mentioned table, tuberculosis of the lungs was responsible for 42.6 per cent of the total number of deaths during 1929 and 47.9 per cent for that during 1930. When these figures are supplemented by those representing the number of patients who died of tuberculosis of other organs, it is found that the number of deaths from tuberculosis exceeds 50 per cent of the total number of deaths during both years. This fact has shown how astonishingly extensive is the pervasion of the disease referred to in the Island and how powerfully does it affect the decrease of population there. It is really astonishing to note that when the number of deaths from tubercular diseases is compared with the population, it represents about 30 out of every 1,000, the rate being far higher than the total death-rate seen in any of the civilized countries. (Vide Tables No. 3 and No. 6).

Next to tubercular diseases, chronic bronchial catarrh is responsible for numerous deaths. In 1929 it claimed only 4 victims, but in 1930 deaths from it were as many as 30 (being 17.9 per cent of the total number of deaths). This was due in no small measure to certain temporary causes such as the prevalence of influenza, but it should be noted that those, who had been suspected of suffering from tuberculosis but in whose case the presence of tubercular bacilli could not be verified, were counted among the victims.

The next subject worthy of note is infantile indigestion (infantile intestinal inflammation of acute nature). This disease claiming, as it did, 15 victims in 1929 or 7 per cent of the total number of deaths and 14 in 1930 or 8.4 per cent of it, is also a factor contributing to the gradual decrease of population. (Vide Table No. 3).

(2) Investigation into Health Condition.

Dr. Fujii further took up investigation into the health condition of all the inhabitants of the island and after carrying out a very careful examination of 3,787 persons since November, 1929, obtained the results shown in the three tables elsewhere inserted (Vide tables No. 7, No. 8 and No. 9) (of the total population of 3,996, 209 persons could not be examined on account of their being at work elsewhere and other obstacles). These results showed that of the persons examined, 1,091 were found to be quite well, while as many as 2,696 (representing 71.2 per cent of the examined) were suffering from some form or other of illness. Of the latter, 192 (representing 5.1 per cent of the total number of the persons examined) were found to be afflicted with tuberculosis of the lungs and 508 (representing 13.4 per cent of the total) with other tubercular diseases.

A noteworthy fact is that there were many who were found to be afflicted with chronic bronchial catarrh or swelling of cervical glands, those afflicted the with former numbering 277 (or 7.4 per cent of the total number of the persons examined) and those with the latter 432 (or 11.4 per cent of the total). Among those afflicted with one or other of the diseases referred to

there were not a few who were suspected of suffering from tuberculosis but in whose cases the presence of tubercular bacilli could not be verified. — As it is justifiable to presume that a fair number of tubercular patients will appear from among them, this fact is worthy of taking into consideration.

These results of the investigation into the health condition of the islanders, proving, as they do, how extraordinarily high is the rate of tubercular patients, have made it clear that the chief cause of the high death-rate in the island is the pervasion of tuberculosis and that infantile indigestion is also responsible for it in a fairly large measure.

(3) Investigation into venereal diseases.

Thanks to the above-mentioned investigations, Dr. Fujii has been able to ascertain more or less exactly the causes of the high death-rate leading to the gradual decrease of population in that island, but having recognized the necessity of conducting investigation into the causes of the low birth-rate therein, with the assistance of the competent Branch Bureau he has taken up since April, 1930, the work of investigating the entire natives in regard to venereal diseases. It is hoped that some day in the future the results of his work may be published in detail.

A noteworthy fact with regard to the decrease of the population of the island is the absence of any factors arising from the contact of the islanders with advanced people. As a matter of fact, of the territory under Japanese mandate both in Saipan and Palau, where Japanese live in largest numbers, the native population steadily grows, while in Yap, where Japanese inhabitants are least numerous, the native population declines year after year.

(4) Investigation into Manners and Customs.

Investigation of the native manners and customs is an undertaking which has been continually going on since the South Seas Bureau was established. With regard to such particular manners and customs as are considered to have more or less bearing on the decrease of population, the Yap Branch Bureau has carried out detailed investigation for the past few years. Those mentioned below seem to exercise influence over either birth or death.

Manners and customs considered to affect birth:—

(a) Bathing by women in cold water.

Women usually take a cold bath several times a day.

(b) Contraconception.

Sexual intercourse is excessively indulged in for sheer pleasure, and (except for abstinence on certain occasions mentioned in the following paragraph) no temperance is observed. Contact of children under ten years of age with those of the other sex is often playfully enjoyed.

(c) Sexual abstinence.

While sexual intercourse is excessively indulged in, abstinence from it is also very rigidly observed. For instance, after accouchement a man and his wife do not come into contact with each other until the baby is able to walk. On certain special occasions, such as when a man is engaged in public work or has his house under construction, he abstains from approaching his wife as long as the work lasts notwithstanding the duration. Such practice is

carried to such an extremity that there is no intercourse between a man and his wife when the wind blows in a certain direction.

Manners and customs considered to affect death :—

(a) Insanitary practices resorted to in cases of fever.

When the natives are taken ill and get feverish they seem invariably to steep themselves in sea-water.

(b) Superstition concerning illness.

The natives regard illness as the work of the gods and dislike medical treatment.

(c) Insanitary living.

Native houses are built without the slightest attention being paid to ventilation and light and contain no floor, the inmates living and sleeping on the bare ground. Likewise no attention is paid to the suitability of food and drink.

There are some natives, who wash the dead body of one dear to them with the juice of palm-nuts which they drink afterwards.

II. Counter-measures.

No fundamental counter-measures can be established to prevent the decrease of population, as investigation into its causes, particularly the causes of the low birth-rate has not been as yet completed. It being, however, considered that improvement of the sanitary conditions of the natives and diffusion of sanitary knowledge among them, aided by the elimination of what is bad in their manners and customs, will help preventing the evil, efforts are being put forth in these lines. To mention the principal measures :—

(1) Improvement of drinking water.

There being no good subterranean water available, the natives are encouraged to sink wells by granting subsidies to those undertaking the enterprise.

(2) Establishment of latrines for common use.

The natives being accustomed to ease nature by going to such places as they choose, they are encouraged to establish latrines for common use by granting them subsidies.

(3) Improvement of “menstrual house.”

The native women have a custom of retiring to and living alone in a wretched hut called “menstrual house” during menstruation. These huts being of extremely insanitary structure, the natives are encouraged to adjust and improve them by granting them subsidies.

(4) Improvement of dwelling houses.

The native dwelling houses being also unclean and gloomy, those desiring to rebuild them are given subsidies. Model houses have been constructed with a view to showing a good example to follow. By these means, the natives are encouraged to improve their dwelling houses.

(5) Examination of drinking water.

Examination of drinking water has been made throughout the island for distinguishing good water from bad and the natives have been warned not to use the latter.

(6) First aid medicines kept ready.

First aid medicines are kept in readiness at police stations to be supplied free in case of emergency.

(7) Lectures on hygiene.

Popular lectures on hygiene are given to the natives with the help of magic lantern pictures, with a view to inculcating sanitary knowledge and ideas, whenever opportunities offer themselves.

(8) Medical examination by itinerant physicians.

As the natives dislike medical examination and treatment, they rarely pay visits to the local hospital. Accordingly physicians are despatched from time to time for the purpose of examining and treating native patients in their own localities.

(9) Establishment of water tanks for common use.

By giving subsidies, the natives are encouraged to establish water-tanks for catching the rain-water from the roof.

(10) Establishment of medical consulting rooms.

There being no good building for the use of itinerant physicians, three buildings have been elected at convenient places to provide consulting-rooms, the expenses needed having been met with subsidies.

(11) Reduction or remission of medical fees.

For the benefit of patients of the poorer classes medical fees and charges are either reduced or remitted.

TABLE NO. I.

Table Showing Comparison Between Births and Deaths
of Natives of Yap (main) Island.

Classification	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Average
No. of births	75	93	82	110	62	66	72	53	48	79	80	84	68	79	59	74
No. of deaths	161	204	161	231	179	218	216	185	173	346	277	202	172	195	167	205
Excess of deaths over births	86	111	79	121	117	152	144	132	125	267	197	118	104	116	108	131

TABLE NO. II.

Table Showing Deaths of Natives of Yap (main)
Island Classified According to Months.

Classification	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
No. of deaths in 1929.....	8	3	16	9	19	21	17	24	28	23	14	13	195
No. of deaths in 1930.....	16	11	8	17	13	10	13	16	9	11	19	24	167

TABLE NO. III.
Showing Number of Yap (Main) Island Who Died, Classified
According to Diseases.

Disease	No. of deaths in 1929	No. of deaths in 1930
Stomach and intestinal catarrh	13	—
Acute intestinal catarrh	—	6
Chronic intestinal catarrh	—	2
Infantile indigestion	15	14
Ulceration of the stomach	1	—
Cancer of the stomach	3	—
Hardening of the liver	1	—
Abscess of the liver	—	2
Occlusion of the intestines	—	1
Tuberculosis of the intestines	1	—
Tubercular peritonitis	11	3
Tubercular pleuritis	3	2
Tubercular caries	1	—
Tubercular meningitis	3	1
Spinal caries	—	2
Chronic bronchial catarrh	4	30
Pneumonia	4	3
Suppurative pleuritis	—	1
Bronchial asthma	2	—
Abscess of the lung	1	—
Tuberculosis of the lung	83	80
Chronic nephritis	2	—
Catarrhal icterus	—	1
Heart failure	—	1
Congenital syphilis	—	—
Liver syphilis	—	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	4	—
Hemorrhage of the brain	—	1
Cerebromalacia	—	1
Muscular swelling of the uterus	—	1
Ovaritis	—	1
Pyæmia	—	2
Beriberi	3	—
Septicaemia	4	4
Leprosy	1	1
Amabeau dysentery	—	1
Abortiveness	3	3
Senility	5	—
Suffocation	—	2
Acute inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart	1	—
Unknown	26	—
Total	195	167

TABLE NO. IV.
Table Showing Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lungs of Natives of
Yap (main) Island Classified According to Ages.

Classification	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	Total
No. of deaths in 1929	1	11	8	20	20	7	16	0	83
No. of deaths in 1930	2	5	7	12	12	20	14	8	80

TABLE NO. V.

Table Showing Ratio of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases against Total
Number of Deaths of Natives of Yap (main) Island.

		Particulars of tubercular diseases causing death							Total
		No. of deaths	Tuber- culosis of the lungs	Tuber- culosis of the intestines	Tuber- cular menin- gitis	Tuber- cular caries	Tuber- cular pleurisy	Tuber- cular peritonitis	
1929	No. of deaths	195	83	1	3	1	3	11	102
	Permillage against total No. of deaths		425.64	5.13	15.38	5.13	15.38	56.41	523.07
1930	No. of deaths	167	80	—	1	—	2	3	88
	Permillage against total No. of deaths		479.04	—	5.98	—	11.97	17.95	526.94

TABLE NO. VI.

Table Showing Ratio of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases against
Total Population of Yap (main) Island.

		Particulars of tubercular diseases causing death							Total
		No. of deaths	Tuber- culosis of the lungs	Tuber- culosis of the intestines	Tuber- cular menin- gitis	Tuber- cular caries	Tuber- cular pleurisy	Tuber- cular peritonitis	
1929	No. of deaths	3,996	83	1	3	1	3	11	102
	Permillage against total population		20.77	.25	.75	.25	.75	2.75	25.52
1930	No. of deaths	3,888	80	—	1	—	2	3	88
	Permillage against total population		20.57	—	.25	—	.51	.77	22.63

TABLE NO. VII.

Table Showing Results of Investigation into Health Condition
of Natives of Yap (main) Island.

Total population	3,996	
No. of persons whose health condition was examined	3,787	
No. of persons in good health	1,091	
No. of persons in bad health	2,696	
Chronic contagious diseases:		
Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	192
	Tuberculosis of the intestines.....	7
	Tuberculosis of the gland	216
	Tuberculosis of the bone	20
	Tuberculosis of the joint	13
	Tuberculosis of the peritoneum.....	20
	Spinal caries	40
Syphilis	16	
Trachoma.....	161	
Leprosy	39	
Tropical diseases:		
Framboesia	158	
Tinea imbricata.....	24	
Diseases of the respiratory organs:		
Cold	100	
Chronic bronchial catarrh.....	277	
Bronchial asthma.....	22	
Dry pleurisy	11	
Wet pleurisy	15	
Diseases of the circulatory organ:		
Imperfection of the mitral valve	10	
Arteriosclerosis	49	

Diseases of the digestive organs and parasites:	
Round worms	56
Liver cirrhosis	2
Chronic catarrh of the stomach and intestines	63
Hook worms	43
Diseases of the nervous system:	
Hysteria	1
Nervous debility	11
Neuralgia	135
Encephalomalacia	10
Partial paralysis	6
Mental disease	33
Diseases of the eye and its accessory organs:	
Panophtalmipis	5
Senile cataract	22
Cataract	20
Diseases of the bone and joint:	
Rheumatism of the joint	24
Inflammation of the periosteum and marrow	10
Inflammation of the joint of the knee	24
Diseases of the urinary organs:	
Chronic nephritis	5
Hernia of the scrotum	1
Chronic cystitis.....	2
Tumour:	
Fatty tumour	58
Fibrous tumour.....	5
Tumour of the ovary.....	2
Cancer of the uterine muscle.....	1
Tumour of the blood vessel of the under-lip	1
Diseases of the skin:	
Ringworm	85
Pityriasis verstcolar	88
Eczema.....	7
Elephantiasis	1
Simple swelling of the lymphatic gland:	
Swelling of the cervical gland	432
Swelling of the inguinal gland	137
Metabolism:	
Beriberi	13
Infantile beriberi.....	3

TABLE NO. VIII.

Table Showing No. of Tubercular Patients Classified According to Ages.

Age	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	Total
No. of patients	—	2	21	66	33	39	31	—	192

TABLE NO. IX.

Table Showing Ratio of Tubercular Patients against Total Native Population of Yap (main) Island.

	Popula- tion	Particulars of tubercular patients							Total
		Tuber- culosis of the lungs	Tuber- culosis of the intestines	Tuber- culosis of the gland	Tuber- culosis of the bone	Tuber- culosis of the joint	Tuber- culosis of the peri- toneum	Spinal caries	
No. of patients classified according to diseases ...	3,996	192	7	216	20	13	20	40	508
Permillage of patients against total population	—	48.05	1.75	54.05	5.01	3.25	5.01	10.01	127.11

N.B.—There were errors in figures in Tables No. 1 to No. 6 given in the Annual Report for the preceding year. The errors have been corrected in the present Annual Report.

- (a) The following tables show the number of patients treated at the South Seas Bureau Hospitals.

The condition of the means of communication in, and the geographical position of, the mandated territory, render the collection of statistical materials from different places a work of long duration, about six months being required to complete it. Accordingly it is impossible to give in the Annual Report all the statistical figures for the year dealt with. Formerly the greater part of the statistical figures given in the Report were those for the preceding year. But in order to give the latest figures available, those for the first half of the year dealt with have been given in the present Report besides those for the preceding year. This entails great efforts on the part of the compilers. If it is required to give the figures for the whole year, it will necessarily cause much delay in the presentation of the Annual Report.

1. PATIENTS TREATED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES.

Classification of diseases	1926			1927			1928			1929			Jan.-June, 1930		
	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male		Total
	Female			Female			Female			Female			Female		
I. Diseases of the new-born	12	11	23	17	7	24	16	6	22	14	14	28	12	10	22
{ Japanese															
{ Foreigners	12	9	21	15	12	27	17	14	31	18	17	35	8	13	21
{ Natives															
II. Diseases of the blood and disorders of metabolism	22	15	37	47	17	64	24	18	42	34	14	48	12	14	26
{ Japanese															
{ Foreigners	70	27	97	69	44	113	32	36	68	19	10	29	15	9	24
{ Natives															
III. Diseases of the mind	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	1	2	3	1	—	1
{ Japanese															
{ Foreigners	1	—	1	2	1	3	4	—	4	1	—	1	2	—	2
{ Natives															
IV. Diseases of the nervous system	190	119	309	261	163	424	180	126	306	222	171	393	123	65	188
{ Japanese	7	—	7	2	—	2	8	—	8	5	2	7	—	—	—
{ Foreigners	391	289	680	510	324	834	478	237	715	511	428	939	257	255	512
{ Natives															
V. Diseases of the ductless glands	1	2	3	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	3	—	2	2
{ Japanese															
{ Foreigners	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
{ Natives		1	3	—	4	4	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	3
VI. Diseases of the circulatory system	12	4	16	47	30	77	57	28	85	47	24	71	27	24	51
{ Japanese				1	—	1	1	—	1	3	1	4	—	—	—
{ Foreigners	11	11	22	29	43	72	42	36	78	103	66	169	56	37	93
{ Natives															
VII. Diseases of the eye and appendages	328	213	541	335	219	554	527	369	896	323	246	569	305	249	554
{ Japanese	2	—	2	4	—	4	9	—	9	3	1	4	1	1	2
{ Foreigners	349	333	682	509	418	927	488	499	987	394	358	752	203	192	395
{ Natives															
VIII. Diseases of the ear	154	94	248	168	127	295	202	150	352	208	208	416	117	119	236
{ Japanese	—	—	—	4	1	5	1	—	1	2	1	3	1	—	—
{ Foreigners	174	139	313	168	132	300	213	127	340	167	126	293	75	54	129
{ Natives															
IX. Diseases of the nose and throat	273	117	390	230	121	351	179	88	267	234	140	374	110	82	192
{ Japanese	7	—	7	1	—	1	—	3	3	2	2	4	—	1	—
{ Foreigners	618	161	779	397	190	587	116	77	193	105	118	223	38	46	84
{ Natives															
X. Diseases of the respiratory system	601	384	985	702	435	1,137	941	651	1,592	1,081	768	1,849	446	332	778
{ Japanese	4	—	4	10	2	12	6	10	16	11	14	25	4	9	13
{ Foreigners	1,561	930	2,491	2,182	1,403	3,585	2,043	1,517	3,560	1,874	1,431	3,305	836	668	1,504
{ Natives															
XI. Diseases of the digestive system	1,127	705	1,832	1,207	875	2,082	1,314	994	2,308	1,271	1,003	2,274	735	582	1,317
{ Japanese	5	—	5	13	2	15	11	3	14	6	7	13	3	—	3
{ Foreigners	945	837	1,782	1,278	1,029	2,307	1,013	800	1,313	1,117	958	2,075	503	430	938
{ Natives															

XII. Diseases of the tooth	{ Japanese Foreigners		114	66	180	148	92	240	102	74	176	140	125	265	31	21	52
	{ Natives		74	29	103	116	37	153	75	45	120	91	53	144	49	27	76
XIII. Diseases of the locomotor system	{ Japanese Foreigners		74	46	120	124	81	205	159	67	226	125	71	196	97	55	152
	{ Natives		529	173	702	445	295	740	308	230	538	530	268	798	189	116	305
XIV. Diseases of the skin and ap- pendages	{ Japanese Foreigners		762	360	1,122	982	535	1,517	1,060	564	1,624	933	612	1,545	528	327	855
	{ Natives		873	425	1,298	1,183	640	1,823	766	469	1,235	853	566	1,419	490	280	770
XV. Diseases of the urinary and generative system	{ Japanese Foreigners		78	246	324	119	361	480	106	359	465	76	323	399	52	167	219
	{ Natives		60	64	124	60	199	259	63	161	224	53	213	266	41	118	159
XVI. Diseases due to physical agents { Foreigners	{ Natives	446	112	558	572	160	160	732	573	181	754	546	192	738	381	122	503
		836	3	12	10	2	2	12	13	1	14	8	4	12	1	3	4
			158	994	1,038	184	184	1,222	754	147	901	761	181	942	372	92	464
XVII. Drowning and hanging	{ Japanese Foreigners		1	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
	{ Natives		2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
XVIII. Malformations	{ Japanese Foreigners		—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
	{ Natives		2	1	3	2	—	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	2	2
XIX. Pregnancy and accouchements { Foreigners	{ Natives	—	186	186	—	—	318	318	—	387	387	—	484	484	—	274	274
		—	58	58	—	—	111	111	—	191	191	—	226	226	—	167	167
XX. Poisonings	{ Japanese Foreigners		3	7	10	6	5	11	5	5	10	8	9	17	4	3	7
	{ Natives		1	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	5	1	1	2
XXI. Beriberi	{ Japanese Foreigners		179	77	256	235	110	345	260	157	417	208	170	378	89	99	188
	{ Natives		285	7	292	413	8	421	192	6	198	57	8	65	35	8	43
XXII. New-growths or neoplasm	{ Japanese Foreigners		8	2	10	16	8	24	6	3	9	5	3	8	2	2	4
	{ Natives		20	10	30	15	3	18	17	19	36	9	20	29	16	15	31
XXIII. Parasites	{ Japanese Foreigners		65	71	136	81	89	170	157	161	318	184	149	333	87	69	156
	{ Natives		183	218	401	427	397	824	430	419	849	499	445	944	203	246	449
XXIV. Infectious diseases	{ Japanese Foreigners		476	285	761	632	333	965	709	457	1,166	610	562	1,172	412	415	827
	{ Natives		825	536	1,361	828	756	1,584	571	491	1,062	890	838	1,728	381	456	837

Classification of diseases	1926			1927			1928			1929			Jan.-June, 1930		
	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male		Total
	Female			Female			Female			Female			Female		
XXV. Tropical diseases	50	18	68	501	216	717	351	140	491	386	221	607	36	16	52
{ Japanese	—	—	—	5	—	5	2	—	2	5	—	5	—	—	—
{ Foreigners	1,568	1,057	2,625	2,346	1,601	3,947	1,554	1,145	2,699	1,466	1,101	2,567	887	602	1,489
{ Natives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXVI. Not diagnosticable	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Foreigners	1	1	2	11	5	16	2	9	11	5	5	10	1	—	1
{ Natives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4,976	3,140	8,116	6,431	4,305	10,736	6,939	4,986	11,925	6,657	5,513	12,170	3,609	3,049	6,658
{ Japanese	53	4	57	77	11	88	91	23	114	85	50	135	34	23	57
{ Foreigners	9,393	5,474	14,867	12,045	7,837	19,882	9,181	6,679	15,860	9,528	7,442	16,970	4,659	3,838	8,497
{ Natives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	14,422	8,618	23,040	18,553	12,153	30,706	16,211	11,688	27,899	16,270	13,005	29,275	8,302	6,910	15,212

(2) Patients suffering from new-growths or neoplasm of the above-mentioned patients treated at the South Seas Bureau Hospitals, the number of those suffering from new-growths or neoplasm, classified according to diseases, is as follows:—

Disease	1926			1927			1928			1929			Jan.-June, 1930	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
I. Cancer														
Japanese	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—
Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives	2	—	2	2	—	2	5	7	12	5	3	8	5	3
Total														8
II. Other swellings of malignant nature														
Japanese	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives	1	4	5	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	3	3	1	1
Total														4
III. Other swellings														
Japanese	8	2	10	12	5	17	6	1	7	4	2	6	2	2
Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives	17	6	23	12	3	15	12	10	22	4	14	18	10	12
Total														22
Total														
Japanese	8	2	10	16	8	24	6	3	9	5	3	8	2	2
Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives	20	10	30	15	3	18	17	19	36	9	20	29	16	15
Total	28	12	40	31	11	42	23	22	45	14	23	37	18	17
Total														35

(3) Patients suffering from parasites of the above-mentioned patients treated at the South Seas Bureau Hospitals, the number of those suffering from parasites, classified according to diseases, is as follows:—

Disease	1926			1927			1928			1929			Jan.-June, 1930		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I. Hook-worm	{ Japanese			9	9	18	9	9	18	53	39	92	53	24	77
	{ Foreigners			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Natives			8	3	11	6	5	11	25	24	49	57	23	85
	{ Japanese			47	53	100	52	59	111	86	94	180	119	107	226
	{ Foreigners			—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	2	5	7
	{ Natives			161	208	369	400	364	764	397	389	786	426	409	835
II. Round-worm	{ Japanese			—	—	—	3	1	4	2	—	2	—	—	—
	{ Foreigners			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Natives			1	—	1	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	1	2
III. Tape-worm	{ Japanese			5	8	13	17	18	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Foreigners			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Natives			13	6	19	18	20	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Thread-worm	{ Japanese			—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	{ Foreigners			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Natives			—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Liver distoma	{ Japanese			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Foreigners			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Natives			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Lung distoma	{ Japanese			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Foreigners			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Natives			—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Other parasites	{ Japanese			4	1	5	—	1	1	15	28	43	12	18	30
	{ Foreigners			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Natives			—	1	1	—	2	2	7	5	12	15	7	22
	{ Japanese			65	71	136	81	89	170	157	161	318	184	149	333
	{ Foreigners			—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	2	5	7
	{ Natives			183	218	401	427	397	824	430	419	849	499	445	944
Total	248	289	537	508	436	994	591	580	1,171	685	599	1,284	291	318	609

(4) Patients suffering from infectious diseases of the above-mentioned patients treated at the South Seas Bureau Hospitals, the number of patients suffering from infectious diseases, classified according to diseases, is as follows :—

(1) Infectious diseases of acute nature

Disease	1926			1927			1928			1929			Jan.-June, 1930		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I. Typhoid fever	7	2	9	7	4	11	7	3	10	10	5	15	11	12	23
{ Japanese															
{ Foreigners															
{ Natives				1	2	3								1	1
II. Paratyphoid fever	15	9	24	4		4	3		3	4	4	8	1	1	2
{ Japanese															
{ Foreigners	4	8	12												
{ Natives															
III. Ekiri				1	1	2				1	1	2			
{ Japanese															
{ Foreigners															
{ Natives															
IV. Anthrax															
{ Japanese															
{ Foreigners															
{ Natives													2		2
V. Influenza	8	5	13	5	1	6				5	3	8			
{ Japanese															
{ Foreigners	38	9	47	1		1				94	80	174			
{ Natives															
VI. Whooping cough	9	5	14				1	1	1		1	1			
{ Japanese															
{ Foreigners	26	33	59												
{ Natives															
VII. Tetanus				3	1	4	2		2	1		1	1	2	3
{ Japanese															
{ Foreigners				3		3	3		3						
{ Natives															
VIII. Infectious inflammation of subaural gland	55	41	96	2	3	5									
{ Japanese															
{ Foreigners	190	103	293	18	1	19	1		1	2		2			
{ Natives															
IX. Chicken-pox	1	2	3	2	1	3				8	7	15	3	6	9
{ Japanese															
{ Foreigners	16	8	24	31	18	49	1	1	2	13	10	23	1	1	2
{ Natives															
X. Measles	8	7	15	26	11	37	2	2	4	115	113	228	1	1	2
{ Japanese															
{ Foreigners															
{ Natives	162	62	224	86	64	150	40	21	61	207	138	345	1	2	3
XI. Erysipelatous	5	8	13	6	8	14	11	8	19	6	7	13	3	7	10
{ Japanese															
{ Foreigners															
{ Natives		4	4	2	3	5	3	4	7	1	2	3	1	2	3
XII. Septicæmia and pyæmia							3	2	5		1	1		2	2
{ Japanese															
{ Foreigners	3	1	4				1	4	5		1	2	1		1
{ Natives															
XIII. Croup pneumonia	3	1	4	5	1	6	23	12	35	30	13	43			
{ Japanese															
{ Foreigners															
{ Natives	4	4	8	4	3	7	23	11	34	15	18	33			

Disease	1926			1927			1928			1929			Jan.-June, 1930		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
IX. Other tubercular diseases															
{ Japanese Foreigners															
{ Natives															
Total	23	16	39	52	22	74	54	20	74	35	46	81	19	16	35
{ Japanese Foreigners	1						3		3	4	1	5	2		2
{ Natives	96	75	171	204	177	381	158	156	314	304	342	646	203	246	449
Total	24	14	38	25	3	28	24	8	32	12	11	23	12	1	13
{ Japanese Foreigners	1									1					
{ Natives	15	2	17	38	56	94	16	21	37	17	8	25	3	2	5
Total	47	10	57	55	9	64	81	21	102	52	16	68	31	8	39
{ Japanese Foreigners	19	25	44	69	49	118	19	20	39	20	25	45	20	9	29
{ Natives	9	7	16	13	11	24	15	9	24	13	16	29	6	8	14
Total	7	4	11	10	21	31	3	7	10	15	13	28	16	24	40
{ Japanese Foreigners	6	2	8	4	1	5	12	6	18	4	11	15	1	2	3
{ Natives	1			3	2	5	10	1	11	3	7	10	5	3	8
Total	20	1	21	15	1	16	43	1	44	18	2	20	10	3	13
{ Japanese Foreigners										1		1	1		1
{ Natives	11	2	13	18	5	23	21	5	26	11		11	1	2	3
Total	140	73	213	142	67	209	168	155	323	185	204	389	116	139	255
{ Japanese Foreigners	1			2		2	4		4	2		2	3		3
{ Natives	113	95	208	130	100	230	149	85	234	122	117	239	52	55	107
Total	246	107	353	254	92	346	343	200	543	284	260	544	176	161	337
{ Japanese Foreigners	2			3		3	4		4	4		4	4		4
{ Natives	166	128	294	268	233	501	218	139	357	188	170	353	97	95	192
Total	95	82	177	262	188	450	260	209	469	107	101	208	196	207	403
{ Japanese Foreigners															
{ Natives	115	98	213	195	229	424	114	140	254	52	53	105	53	83	136
Total	476	285	761	632	333	965	709	457	1,166	610	562	1,172	412	415	827
{ Japanese Foreigners	3			3		3	7		7	8	1	9	6		6
{ Natives	825	536	1,361	828	756	1,584	571	491	1,062	890	838	1,728	381	456	837
Total	1,304	821	2,125	1,463	1,089	2,552	1,287	948	2,235	1,508	1,401	2,909	799	871	1,670
Aggregate total															

(4) Venereal diseases

(5) Trachoma

(5) Of the above-mentioned patients treated at the South Seas Bureau Hospitals, those suffering from tropical diseases, classified according to diseases, are as follows :—

Disease	1926			1927			1928			1929			Jan.-June, 1930	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
I. Tropical skin diseases	2	—	2	3	—	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	—	—
{ Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Foreigners	95	67	162	73	63	136	93	38	131	66	27	93	83	7
{ Natives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
II. Malaria	8	—	8	1	—	1	6	—	6	1	—	1	—	—
{ Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
{ Natives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Blackwater fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Natives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Amoeban dysentary	24	9	33	57	25	82	42	19	61	94	41	135	11	7
{ Japanese	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
{ Foreigners	31	13	44	54	33	87	35	19	54	94	36	130	6	3
{ Natives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
V. Framboesia	7	8	15	40	15	55	32	14	46	27	12	39	10	3
{ Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
{ Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,258	1,004	2,262	833	588
{ Natives	1,416	947	2,363	1,822	1,378	3,200	1,319	1,006	2,325	—	—	—	—	1,421
VI. Gangoza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Foreigners	22	27	49	19	7	26	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
{ Natives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Natives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Dengue fever	—	—	—	382	172	554	258	102	360	251	163	414	12	5
{ Japanese	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
{ Foreigners	—	—	—	370	114	484	97	76	173	40	20	60	3	—
{ Natives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
IX. Filaria and elephantiasis	3	—	3	6	—	6	2	1	3	3	—	3	1	1
{ Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Natives	3	3	6	3	1	4	1	6	7	2	1	3	1	—
X. Tropical nervous and mental diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Natives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI. Diseases due to animal and vegetal poisons	6	1	7	12	4	16	9	3	12	9	4	13	1	2
{ Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Natives	1	—	1	5	5	10	—	—	9	5	12	17	11	4
Aggregate total	50	18	68	501	216	717	351	140	491	386	221	607	36	16
{ Japanese	—	—	—	5	—	5	2	—	2	5	—	5	—	—
{ Foreigners	1,568	1,057	2,625	2,346	1,601	3,947	1,554	1,145	2,699	1,466	1,101	2,567	887	602
{ Natives	1,618	1,075	2,693	2,852	1,817	4,669	1,907	1,285	3,192	1,857	1,322	3,179	923	618
{ Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(b) Percentage of Patients Classified according to Diseases.

Of the patients treated at the South Seas Bureau Hospitals, the more numerous are those suffering from diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems, tropical diseases, diseases of the skin and appendages and infectious diseases. The following table shows percentage of patients afflicted with different diseases against their total number :—

I. PERCENTAGE OF PATIENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES AGAINST
THEIR TOTAL NUMBER.

Diseases	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	Patients	%	Patients	%	Patients	%	Patients	%	Patients	%
I. Diseases of the new-born	44	0.2	51	0.2	53	0.2	63	0.2	43	0.3
II. Diseases of the blood and disorders of metabolism.....	134	0.6	177	0.5	110	0.4	77	0.3	50	0.3
III. Diseases of the mind	1	0.0	3	0.0	9	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0
IV. Diseases of the nervous system.....	996	4.3	1,260	4.1	1,029	3.7	1,339	4.6	700	4.6
V. Diseases of the ductless glands	6	0.0	5	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0
VI. Diseases of the circulatory system	38	0.2	150	0.5	164	0.6	244	0.8	144	0.9
VII. Diseases of the eye and appendages	1,225	5.3	1,485	4.8	1,892	6.8	1,325	4.5	951	6.3
VIII. Diseases of the ear.....	561	2.4	600	2.0	693	2.5	712	2.4	366	2.4
IX. Diseases of the nose and throat	1,176	5.1	939	3.1	463	1.7	601	2.1	277	1.8
X. Diseases of the respiratory system	3,480	15.1	4,794	15.4	5,168	18.5	5,179	17.7	2,295	15.1
XI. Diseases of the digestive system	3,619	15.7	4,404	14.3	4,135	14.8	4,362	14.9	2,253	14.8
XII. Diseases of the tooth.....	283	1.2	394	1.3	299	1.1	419	1.4	131	0.9
XIII. Diseases of the locomotor system.....	828	3.6	949	3.1	767	2.7	997	3.4	461	3.0
XIV. Diseases of the skin and appendages	2,430	10.5	3,355	10.9	2,881	10.3	2,986	10.2	1,640	10.8
XV. Diseases of the urinary and generative system	449	1.9	742	2.4	690	2.5	668	2.3	378	2.5
XVI. Diseases due to physical agents	1,564	6.8	1,936	6.4	1,669	6.0	1,692	5.8	971	6.4
XVII. Drowning and hanging.....	3	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
XVIII. Parasites.....	3	0.0	3	0.0	5	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0
XIX. Pregnancy and accouchement	244	1.1	429	1.4	579	2.1	712	2.4	441	2.9
XX. Poisonings	11	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0	22	0.1	9	0.1
XXI. Beriberi	548	2.4	771	2.5	620	2.2	445	1.5	232	1.5
XXII. New-growth or neoplasm.....	40	0.2	42	0.1	45	0.2	37	0.1	35	0.2
XXIII. Malformations	537	2.3	994	3.2	1,171	4.2	1,284	4.4	609	4.0
XXIV. Infectious diseases	2,125	9.2	2,552	8.3	2,235	8.0	2,909	9.9	1,670	11.0
XXV. Tropical diseases	2,693	11.7	4,669	15.2	3,192	11.4	3,179	10.8	1,541	10.1
XXVI. Not diagnosticable	2	0.0	16	0.1	14	0.1	10	0.0	1	0.0
Total.....	23,040	100.0	30,706	100.0	27,899	100.0	29,275	100.0	15,212	100.0

II. PERCENTAGE OF JAPANESE PATIENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES AGAINST THEIR TOTAL NUMBER.

Diseases	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	Patients	%	Patients	%	Patients	%	Patients	%	Patients	%
I. Diseases of the new-born.....	23	0.3	24	0.2	22	0.2	28	0.2	22	0.3
II. Diseases of the blood and disorders of metabolism	37	0.5	64	0.6	42	0.4	48	0.4	26	0.4
III. Diseases of the mind	—	—	—	—	5	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0
IV. Diseases of the nervous system.....	309	3.8	424	3.9	306	2.6	393	3.2	188	2.8
V. Diseases of the ductless glands	3	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0
VI. Diseases of the circulatory system	16	0.2	77	0.7	85	0.7	71	0.6	51	0.8
VII. Diseases of the eye and appendages	541	6.7	554	5.2	896	7.5	569	4.7	554	8.3
VIII. Diseases of the ear.....	248	3.1	295	2.7	352	3.0	416	3.4	236	3.5
IX. Diseases of the nose and throat	390	4.8	351	3.3	267	2.3	374	3.1	192	2.9
X. Diseases of the respiratory system	985	12.1	1,137	10.6	1,592	13.4	1,849	15.2	778	11.7
XI. Diseases of the digestive system	1,332	22.6	2,082	19.4	2,308	19.4	2,274	18.7	1,317	19.8
XII. Diseases of the tooth	180	2.2	240	2.2	176	1.5	265	2.2	52	0.8
XIII. Diseases of the locomotor system.....	120	1.5	205	1.9	226	1.9	196	1.6	152	2.3
XIV. Diseases of the skin and appendages	1,122	13.8	1,517	14.1	1,624	13.6	1,545	12.7	855	12.8
XV. Diseases of the urinary and generative system	324	4.0	480	4.5	465	3.9	399	3.3	219	3.3
XVI. Diseases due to physical agents.....	558	6.9	732	6.8	754	6.3	738	6.1	503	7.6
XVII. Drowning and hanging	1	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	—	—	1	0.0
XVIII. Malformations	—	—	1	0.0	2	0.0	—	—	1	0.0
XIX. Pregnancy and accouchement	186	2.3	318	3.0	387	3.3	484	4.0	274	4.1
XX. Poisonings	10	0.1	11	0.1	10	0.1	17	0.1	7	0.1
XXI. Beriberi	256	3.2	345	3.2	417	3.5	378	3.1	188	2.8
XXII. New-growth or neoplasm.....	10	0.1	24	0.2	9	0.1	8	0.1	4	0.1
XXIII. Parasites	136	1.7	170	1.6	318	2.8	333	2.7	156	2.3
XXIV. Infectious diseases	761	9.4	965	9.0	1,166	9.8	1,172	9.6	827	12.4
XXV. Tropical diseases	68	0.8	717	6.1	491	4.1	607	5.0	52	0.8
XXVI. Not diagnosticable	—	—	—	—	3	0.0	—	—	—	—
Total.....	8,116	100.0	10,736	100.0	11,925	100.0	12,170	100.0	6,658	100.0

III. PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN PATIENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES AGAINST THEIR NUMBER.

Diseases	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930 Jan.-June	
	Patients	%	Patients	%	Patients	%	Patients	%	Patients	%
I. Diseases of the new-born.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Diseases of the blood and disorders of metabolism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Diseases of the mind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Diseases of the nervous system.....	7	12.3	2	2.3	8	7.0	7	5.2	—	—
V. Diseases of the ductless glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Diseases of the circulatory system	—	—	1	1.1	1	0.9	4	3.0	—	—
VII. Diseases of the eye and appendages	2	3.5	4	4.5	9	7.9	4	3.0	2	3.5
VIII. Diseases of the ear.....	—	—	5	5.7	1	0.9	3	2.2	1	1.8
IX. Diseases of the nose and throat	7	12.3	1	1.1	3	2.6	4	3.0	1	1.8
X. Diseases of the respiratory system	4	7.0	12	13.6	16	14.0	25	18.5	13	22.8
XI. Diseases of the digestive system	5	8.8	15	17.0	14	12.3	13	9.6	3	5.3
XII. Diseases of the tooth.....	—	—	1	1.1	3	2.6	10	7.4	3	5.3
XIII. Diseases of the locomotor system.....	6	10.5	4	4.5	3	2.6	3	2.2	4	7.0
XIV. Diseases of the skin and appendages	10	17.5	15	17.0	22	19.3	22	16.3	15	26.3
XV. Diseases of the urinary and generative system	1	1.8	3	3.4	1	0.9	3	2.2	—	—
XVI. Diseases due to physical agents	12	21.1	12	13.6	14	12.3	12	8.9	4	7.0
XVII. Drowning and hanging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVIII. Malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIX. Pregnancy and accouchement.....	—	—	—	—	1	0.9	2	1.5	—	—
XX. Poisonings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXI. Beriberi	—	—	5	5.7	5	4.4	2	1.5	1	1.8
XXII. New-growth or neoplasm.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXIII. Parasites.....	—	—	—	—	4	3.5	7	5.2	4	7.0
XXIV. Infectious diseases	3	5.3	3	3.4	7	6.1	9	6.7	6	10.5
XXV. Tropical diseases	—	—	5	5.7	2	1.8	5	3.7	—	—
XXVI. Not diagnosticable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	57	100.0	88	100.0	114	100.0	135	100.0	57	100.0

IV. PERCENTAGE OF NATIVE PATIENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES AGAINST THEIR TOTAL NUMBER.

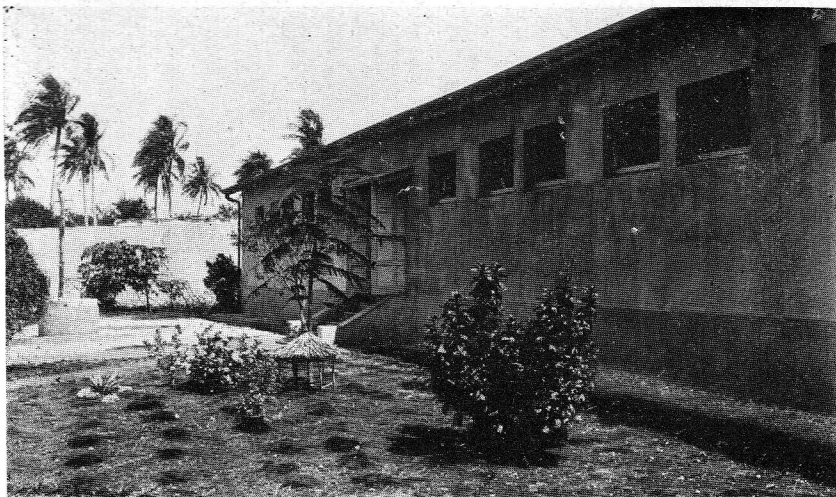
Diseases	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930 Jan.-June	
	Patients	%	Patients	%	Patients	%	Patients	%	Patients	%
I. Diseases of the new-born.....	21	0.1	27	0.1	31	0.2	35	0.2	21	0.2
II. Diseases of the blood and disorders of metabolism	97	0.7	113	0.6	68	0.4	29	0.2	24	0.3
III. Diseases of the mind.....	1	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
IV. Diseases of the nervous system.....	680	4.6	834	4.2	715	4.5	939	5.5	512	6.0
V. Diseases of the ductless glands	3	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0
VI. Diseases of the circulatory system	22	0.0	72	0.4	78	0.5	169	1.0	93	1.1
VII. Diseases of the eye and appendages	682	4.6	927	4.7	987	6.2	752	4.4	395	4.6
VIII. Diseases of the ear.....	313	2.1	300	1.5	340	2.1	293	1.7	129	1.5
IX. Diseases of the nose and throat	779	5.2	587	3.0	193	1.2	223	1.3	84	1.0
X. Diseases of the respiratory system	2,491	16.8	3,585	18.0	3,560	22.5	3,305	19.5	1,504	17.7
XI. Diseases of the digestive system	1,782	12.0	2,307	11.6	1,813	11.4	2,075	12.2	933	11.0
XII. Diseases of the tooth.....	103	0.7	153	0.8	120	0.8	144	0.8	76	0.9
XIII. Diseases of the locomotor system.....	702	4.7	740	3.7	538	3.4	798	4.7	305	3.6
XIV. Diseases of the skin and appendages	1,298	8.7	1,823	9.2	1,235	7.8	1,419	8.4	770	9.1
XV. Diseases of the urinary and generative system	124	0.8	259	1.3	224	1.4	266	1.6	159	1.9
XVI. Diseases due to physical agents.....	994	6.7	1,222	6.1	901	5.7	942	5.6	464	5.5
XVII. Drowning and hanging	2	0.0	2	0.0	—	—	2	0.0	—	—
XVIII. Malformations	3	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0
XIX. Pregnancy and accouchement.....	53	0.4	111	0.6	191	1.2	226	1.3	167	2.0
XX. Poisonings	1	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0	5	0.0	2	0.0
XXI. Beriberi	292	2.0	421	2.1	198	1.3	65	0.4	43	0.5
XXII. New-growth or neoplasm.....	30	0.2	18	0.1	36	0.2	29	0.2	31	0.4
XXIII. Parasites	401	2.7	824	4.1	849	5.4	944	5.6	449	5.3
XXIV. Infectious diseases	1,361	9.2	1,584	8.0	1,062	6.7	1,728	10.2	837	9.9
XXV. Tropical diseases	2,625	17.7	3,947	19.9	2,699	17.0	2,567	15.1	1,489	17.5
XXVI. Not diagnosticable	2	0.0	16	0.1	11	0.1	10	0.1	1	0.0
Total.....	14,867	100.0	19,882	100.0	15,860	100.0	16,970	100.0	8,497	100.0

(c) The following table shows the number of deaths classified according to Branch Bureaux and diseases :—

NUMBER OF DEATHS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BRANCH BUREAUX AND DISEASES, 1929.

	Saipan		Yap		Palau		Truk		Ponape		Jaluit		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I. Diseases of the new-born	5	15	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	17
	7	3	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	3	1	13	8
II. Diseases of the blood and disorders of me- tabolism	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
	2	2	2	2	—	1	7	9	3	1	—	—	14	15
III. Diseases of the mind	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
IV. Diseases of the nervous system	21	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	8
	2	1	2	2	2	4	1	—	3	3	—	2	13	12
V. Diseases of the ductless glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Diseases of the circulatory system	8	5	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6
	1	3	1	—	3	1	11	16	3	5	1	1	20	26
VII. Diseases of the eye and appendages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Diseases of the ear	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
IX. Diseases of the nose and throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X. Diseases of the respiratory system	12	9	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	14	10
	28	25	11	10	20	15	80	66	70	42	17	15	226	173
XI. Diseases of the digestive system	47	50	1	—	5	2	4	—	2	2	1	—	60	54
	12	19	21	19	12	10	112	107	11	12	17	18	185	185

	Saipan		Yap		Palau		Truk		Ponape		Jaluit		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
XII. Diseases of the tooth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Japanese Foreigners } Natives		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIII. Diseases of the locomotor system	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	{ Japanese Foreigners } Natives		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIV. Diseases of the skin and appendages	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
	{ Japanese Foreigners } Natives		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XV. Diseases of the urinary and generative system	4	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7
	{ Japanese Foreigners } Natives		1	1	1	2	1	2	2	10	2	—	8	17
XVI. Diseases due to physical agents	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1
	{ Japanese Foreigners } Natives		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVII. Drowning and hanging	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
	{ Japanese Foreigners } Natives		1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	6
XVIII. Malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Japanese Foreigners } Natives		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
XIX. Pregnancy and accouchement	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Japanese Foreigners } Natives		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
XX. Poisonings	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	{ Japanese Foreigners } Natives		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXI. Beriberi	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	5
	{ Japanese Foreigners } Natives		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
XXII. New-growth or neoplasam	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	{ Japanese Foreigners } Natives		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	6
XXIII. Parasites	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
	{ Japanese Foreigners } Natives		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



(1) Exterior of the Prison of the Saipan Branch Bureau

The prison was built at a cost of 33,950 yen, the construction work being completed in March, 1930. It is a one-storied building built of leaf concrete laid one upon another with a floor area of 181 square metres.



(2) Interior of the Prison of the Saipan Branch Bureau

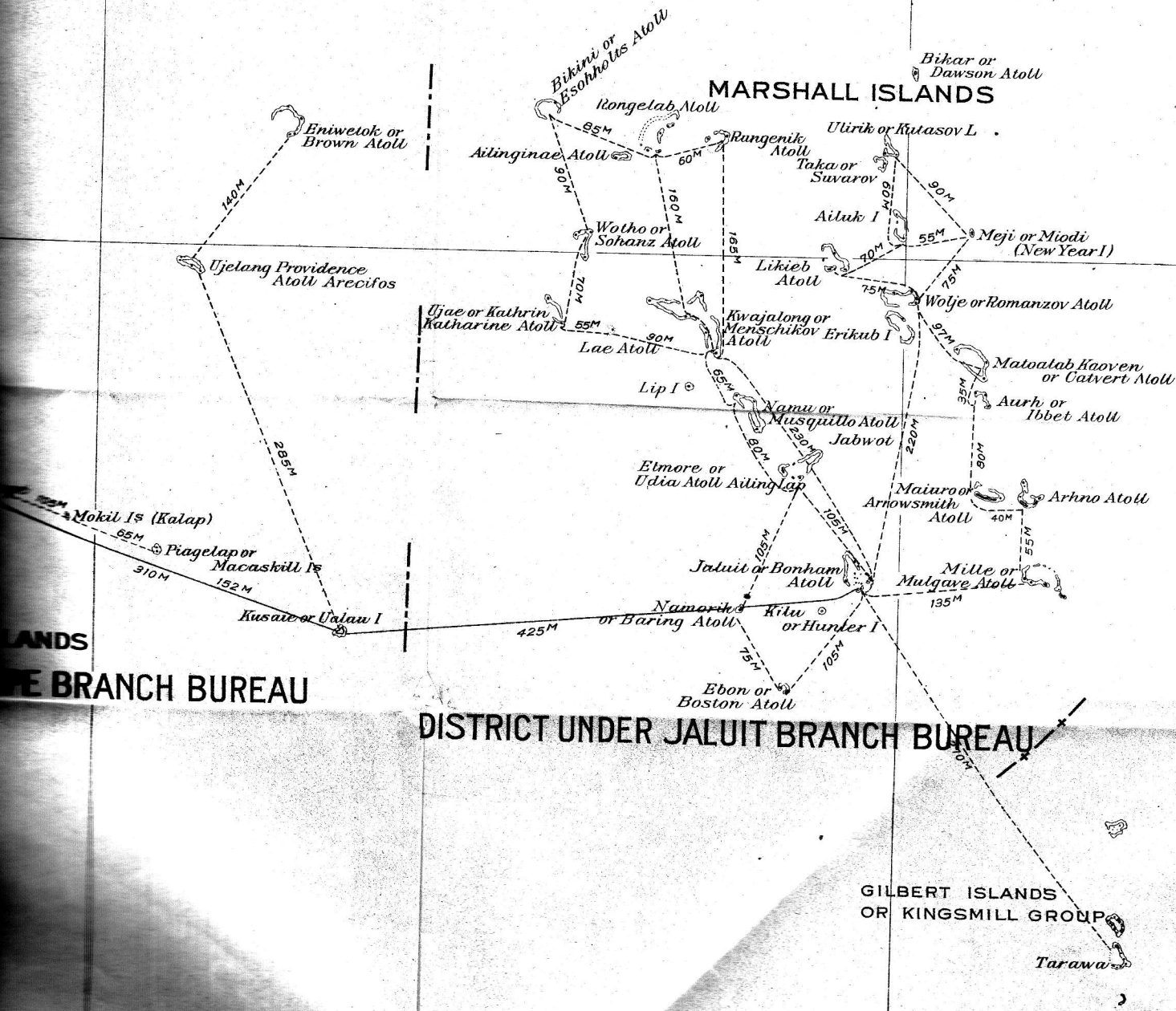
The prison contains four cells for male prisoners and four cells for female prisoners or solitary confinement, with the capacity of accommodating forty prisoners in all.



(3) Exterior of the Institute of the Industrial Experimental Station for Training Pupils in Agriculture

The house was built at a cost of 4,678 yen, the construction work being completed in November, 1930. It is a one-storied building built of wood with a floor area of 103 square metres.

Pokwrku



160°

170°

6603

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Orot

*Eniwetok or
Brown Atoll*

Ailonginae

*Ujelang Providence
Atoll Arecifos*

Eugene Kathrin
Katharine Moll

Oroluk

Pulap


Enderby

Mr Hogolu Is

Lossop

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1504

Pakin or
Paquenema,  Ponape

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Is (Kalap)

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--- Piagelapor

Macaskill Is

~~Kusaie or Uaiian I~~

DISTRIBUITION BUREAU

EAST CAROLINE ISLANDS
DISTRICT UNDER PONAPE BRANCH BUREAU

DISTRICT

Staturo 15

Greenwich, V.

